

DOMINO SUGAR WORKERS "HORMEL'D": International Union Sells Out Local



CORPORATE CHARTER REVOCATION

Reclaiming Citizen Control Over Corporations

NESTLÉ REVISTED

Until Babies Stop Dying the Boycott Continues

FOSTERING FRIENDSHIPS WITH FERAL FELINES

VOLUME 3 NO. 3 SPRING 1996 \$4.95 (\$5.95CDN)

FUNDING MURDER IN NIGERIA



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EDITORIAL**Boycott Daishowa for Boycotts' Sake**

It is the policy of the Center for Economic Democracy that it does not endorse any particular boycott. And while it is not our intention to discard that policy, we find it necessary to break with it in this case.

The boycott in question is the Friends of the Lubicon boycott of the Japanese-owned paper company Daishowa. Anyone who has been following the pages of *BQ* in the last year or two is aware of the Daishowa boycott. [see Daishowa listing under *Ongoing Boycotts* if you are not.] The annoying corporate folks who run Daishowa are determined to make a profit in Canada at any cost, even if that cost is the dismantling of free speech and free enterprise in that country.

Daishowa, amidst its whining about its losses of sales due to the boycott adding up to the millions (never mind that their profits still increased), decided to sue those purveyors of all that is evil — the Friends of the Lubicon. Seems this bunch of haters of Capitalism, hanging out in that center for Liberalism called Toronto, had — using their warchest of literally thousands of Canadian pennies and a staff of some (Let's see, there's Kevin... oh, and Stephen...) — actually convinced many of the larger and more noticeable companies in Canada not to buy packaging and paper from Daishowa.

This would not do!

So Daishowa rounded up all the lawyers it could find and went to war to try to shut the Friends up, outspending the Friends to such an absurd degree as to literally force them into suspending the boycott voluntarily. But Daishowa lost. And *BQ* celebrated the victory for free speech and free enterprise in the Summer 1995 issue. Then Daishowa appealed. This time they won. [see related article in *News & Updates* for details.]

The result of all this is that a huge corporation has forced a small activist group to keep its collective mouth shut through the power of its high priced lawyers. And, they did it with the help of the British Commonwealth laws and judges of Canada, where clearly profits are valued above free speech.

This makes me very angry indeed.

You know what I think we should do? I think we should all boycott Daishowa until it is forced to fire all of its lawyers for lack of cash! You see, the January 23, 1996 court ruling constrains only the Friends of the Lubicon, so *they* alone cannot harass Daishowa. The rest of us can. And that goes doubly for those of us who do not live in Canada and are therefore not subject to this judgement in the future.

Yes, I say... everybody pile on Daishowa. Boycott 'em into bankruptcy. Teach 'em a lesson in free enterprise and free speech they will never forget.

See, I am not so much endorsing the goals of the Friends here as I am endorsing the act of boycotting in general. We simply cannot stand back and let this greedy corporation get away with this. What will it lead to? Will none of us be able to recommend one product over another in Canada any longer? Will advertising be outlawed? Will I be arrested on my next trip to Vancouver, BC, for inadvertently recommending a spring roll instead of a bowl of noodles-in-soup because I am willfully harming the noodle-maker's ability to profit?

How can Canadians begin to hold their heads high and call their country free? They can not even legally talk to one another regarding their opinions of companies — or the products those companies make — which they may or may not want to buy. And how can any of the rest of us stand by and let Daishowa and the Canadian Courts get away with killing Canadian freedom for the sake of profit?

Therefore, I call upon all organizations who read this editorial to immediately commence active boycott campaigns against Daishowa. (I'll be expecting your letters pronto!) Contact Friends of the Lubicon, asking them for information on what companies in your area use Daishowa products (especially considering that Daishowa has focused its marketing on the U.S. as a result of the success of the Canadian boycott), and run Daishowa out of your town.

One Dollar, One Vote! —ZDL



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Boycott Quarterly welcomes your comments and questions. Send them to *Boycott Quarterly*, Attn: Letters, PO Box 30727, Seattle, WA 98103. **Next deadline April 1, 1996.**

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Letters

Considering Cultural Boycotts

Dear BoycottGuy@aol.com,

I am curious if any of your readers have considered supplementing trade boycotts with peaceful cultural boycotts—providing the right soft points can be found against a regime of course.

For example against French arrogance in the South Pacific ("France is scientific, other nations are superstitious"), some extra peaceful measures would be as easy to start and easier to maintain than economic boycotts, which often weaken as people trickle back to "business as normal".

1. Friendly persuasion to get associations like FIFA (world soccer body) or FIDE(world chess body) to move their head offices from Paris to other handsome international cities, sapping French pretensions to world importance.

2. Campaigns to get other weights and measures accepted as legally equal to French metric measures in various countries, to reduce the free prestige the metric system gives French claims to be world arbiters of science.

3. Campaigns to retrain teachers of French in various countries to teach other more commercially valuable and equally beautiful languages (Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, etc.). Persuading students of French at university to change language will both heighten their employability and help their country's economy, as well as giving them a richer cultural experience of a non-European society.

Although these may seem frivolous in comparison to trade boycotts, they are taken very seriously by France. While such tactics may not be effective in some cases, different countries have different vulnerabilities. There are many who claim that the sports boycott of South Africa was ultimately more damaging than the trade boycott—there is no question that the end of apartheid was not achieved by economic sanctions, but rather by a combination of violent unrest, economic sanctions, and resistance-sapping international cultural isolation.

France is particularly sensitive to the decline of its international prestige, and its efforts to promote Paris, the French language, and the metric system actually serve important national PR purposes for France. Concern about the language is an especially touchy Achilles Heel, and efforts to rally the world of Francophone speakers receive serious attention and government funding. Trade boycotts are powerful, but need to have cultural focus, or else they generally fail, it seems to me. Long-standing boycotting of two relatively exposed economies, Israel and Chile, both now prosperous and proceeding politically very much on their own terms, suggest how vital a cultural focus can be.

I would be grateful to know what responses people have to these suggestions.

Mark Griffith, Hungary
MARK0001@URSUS.BKE.HU

Identifying the Deficit Diversion

Dear BQ,

"Obsession" has been used to

describe the current crisis in public affairs — the Budget Deficit. A far more accurate term for the recent tunnel vision in national debate would be "diversion".

The deficit is important but it should not cause national paralysis. It is unnecessary for everyone to swear allegiance to banishing the deficit in a certain number of years or face the equivalent of McCarthyism, the Spanish Inquisition and the Crusades all rolled into one.

The current budget debate is a thinly veiled attack on the poor and middle class. But the media pundits and political "leadership" act as though budget balancing will return us to the glory days of apple pie, motherhood and when all good Christians thought less like Christ and more like Pat Robertson. (Please see Isaiah 1:17 or Proverbs 14:31 and 28:20-27.)

Why does "diversion" describe the current hysteria over the budget deficit? To answer this we must ask, "What will life be like tomorrow if the budget were balanced today?" First, the U.S. would still have 40 million people without health insurance. This fact gets lost as both Republicans and Democrats rush to cut Medicare. What happened to the debate over a national health care system in which we are all covered? The Republicans have taken the Democratic three ring circus and turned it into an all-out freakshow.

Second, many Americans would still be working for a woefully inadequate minimum wage. With all the welfare bashing and general "open season" on poor people, a very real solution would simply be a higher minimum wage: fewer poor people by virtue of higher pay. A living wage would go far in diminishing welfare rolls.

Third, trade deals like NAFTA and GATT which fill the coffers of multinational corporations at the

expense of working people, family farmers and the environment, would still exist. Companies exploiting low labor and environmental standards in underdeveloped countries could still behave in this manner. The Emerald City Wizards in Washington continue to talk of high tech and worker retraining as the panacea to underemployment. But let's face it, we can't all become computer operators. A strong industrial base is still needed, now.

The attack on our environment will continue. In the guise of property rights, deregulation and "freedom", corporate America will continue its assault on our water, air, soil and old growth forests. Again, the Democrats differ from the Republicans only in their degree of environmental atrocity. For example, the Clinton Administration is allowing increased cutting in old growth forests, ostensibly to protect jobs, while everyone knows that clear cutting forests will soon eliminate *all* lumber industry jobs.

There are other examples such as family farmers being shoved into extinction by corporations like Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland and Kraft. Corporations benefit from buying raw farm products at artificially low prices while forcing their greedy paws deep into taxpayers' pockets for corporate welfare in the form of export subsidies.

The unfair tax system would be made worse under current proposals. The 10% making over \$100,000 per year would get a break while the rest of us get stifled. The list could go on. The current budget debate

ignores real solutions to the day to day problems of America, like jobs, fair pay, fair farm prices, environmental protection, a true progressive income tax system that forces the wealthy to pay their share, and getting corporate lobbyists out of Washington. Let's have a real debate, about real issues, and end the budget deficit "diversion."

Bruce Krug
Constableville, NY

The Law Which Does Not Apply

Dear BQ,

The Law of Supply and Demand supposedly rules the free market. When demand exceeds supply, prices rise. Dairy farmers in the U.S. are repeatedly told that milk prices are low because of an oversupply of milk.

But last summer it became difficult to argue that an oversupply of milk existed. The government had no dairy products to sell back into the domestic market. Butter stocks had completely evaporated. Milk production was down and farmers were going out of business nationwide.

As expected, cheese prices began to climb, and farmers waited for the price of farm milk to rise accordingly. When milk prices did not rise

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as high as anticipated, it was argued that market forces took time to reach all the way back to the farm. After several months passed, and milk prices still lagged behind cheese prices, farm economists talked with processors and offered another explanation: due to summer heat, milk quality was low. It took more milk to make the same amount of cheese; therefore processors could not afford to pay as much for milk.

What? If more milk was needed to make the same amount of cheese, then demand for milk should have been stronger and the price of milk higher than anticipated, not lower. Also, if "milk quality" effects milk prices across-the-board, then why don't we hear — during periods of milk surpluses — that processors are paying more for milk because of higher than usual milk quality? This of course never happens because, well, processors say there is too much milk.

Obviously, the Law of Supply and Demand does not explain everything. There is also market power, and those who have it — in this case the processors — are more able to operate outside the Law. Those without market power — dairy farmers — are expected to be satisfied with a Law that only applies to them.

John Kinsman
LaValle, WI

✓\$

Be An Informant!
Send Boycott Info To Boycott Quarterly

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

[The debate has raged for over two hundred years.]

Are Corporations People, Too?

by Joel S. Goldstein

Which path shall the experiment we call the United States of America take? In 1796 Thomas Jefferson wrote, "...In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government... an Anglican monarchical aristocratical party has sprung up... all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty...". He was concerned about

Hamilton was afraid that Jefferson's idealists might unleash a reign of terror similar to what the French were going through. In the early stages of the United States, the fears were real. No one knew what would happen. The United States was indeed an experiment. As Americans felt their way through, they did not fall prey to the mass killings of the French revolution, nor did they institute a new monarchy. Over time, moderating forces have tempered both extremes. In

ing the war. The creditors were farmers, merchants, tradesmen, and craftsmen. People in the United States and around the world were wondering how, and indeed if, this new country would honor these debts. Hamilton devised a system of redeeming all of the notes at par with newly issued Federal notes. These would be paid back by the government over time.

At first glance this proposal may sound fair. However, many of the notes had been sold to speculators at a fraction of their face value. Thus Hamilton's plan would reward the speculators, and give nothing to the original creditors. Hamilton argued that the speculators deserved the profit since they had taken a risk buying the notes in the first place. Sounds reasonable, except for the fact that a large percentage of the notes had been bought by friends or allies of Hamilton, who had given them early information on the planned funding.

After much debate, Hamilton prevailed. The credit-worthiness of the new government was established. The original supporters of the country got nothing, and Hamilton's friends made a killing. In European markets, America soon had one of the best credit ratings around. Hamilton went on to push for a central government based on the need to strengthen and expand merchant interests. After a raucous partisan debate, a banking system was established that clearly favored the wealthy, at the expense of all the rest.

During the nineteen-eighties, real estate prices rose dramatically. Banks based loan expectations on the premise that real estate prices

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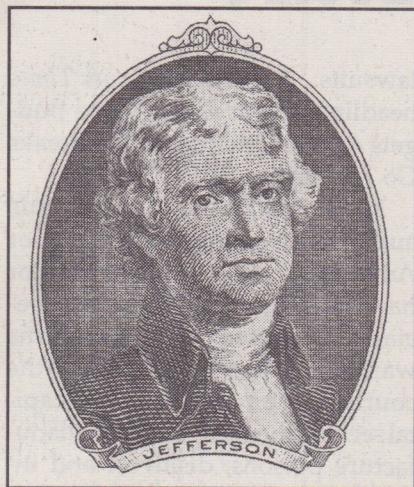
the policies of Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists, and where those policies might lead. The statement shows how American society has struggled with many of the same issues all through its history. In the debate of today, the Christian Right replaces the Anglicans, and the elite corporate interests funding both political parties today are much like the aristocratic merchant Federalists. In the more general debate, those who favor censorship and control of information are at odds with those who favor freedom of information and faith in the population's ability to make intelligent decisions.

America today, the debate over the direction and purpose of the country is still alive, affecting its economic, foreign, and domestic policies.

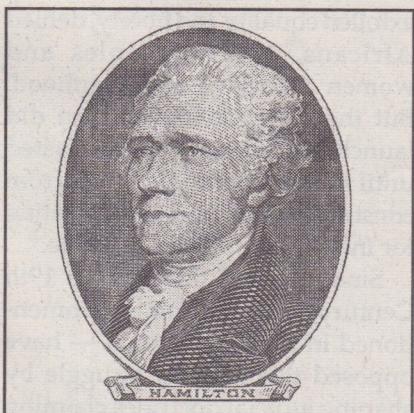
After the revolutionary war was over, the new American government faced a difficult problem: what was to be done with the debt incurred during the years of war? It could no longer use the British pound sterling, yet bills were due. These debts were mostly for food and supplies for the army, and to run the fledgling government.

All of the colonies and the central government had issued notes dur-

would continue to rise at a steady rate. In a number of cases, investors were loaned more than 125% of the actual value of the property. When the bubble burst, there was a crisis. Investors cried that the government had to protect their investments, or the financial world would collapse.



Corporate friendly politicians silenced their critics with dire predictions of what would happen to the credit-worthiness of the U.S. if we did not give them the money. U.S. taxpayers are continuing to foot the bill for the massive bailout. But who got the money? Almost all of it went



into the hands of the wealthy investors who had inflated the prices in the first place.

Our foreign policy debate has also followed lines established during the time of Hamilton and Jefferson. One of the recurring issues has been whether or not the government of the United States should pay bribes

to hostile powers to get U.S. citizens back, and accept this as normal? President Jefferson argued that paying bribes was morally wrong and would only lead to more of the same.

For many years, ships of many nations were harassed and seized off the Barbary coast. Governments were then asked to pay large sums of money to get their ships, goods, and citizens back. At this time, the British were the strongest sea power in the world, yet they continued to pay the ransom. Merchants argued that this was cheaper and less destructive than military action. After all, it was only people getting hurt and killed.

The fledgling United States had seen some of its ships fall into the hands of the "pirates" during the early years of the nineteenth century. President Jefferson had to decide what action, if any, should be taken. Hamilton's faction argued that to take direct action would hurt business — this after they had increased spending on the military during the previous administration. Arguments were also made that other countries would be harmed if we upset the status quo of bribery.

Jefferson decided that direct action was the correct choice, even though the United States did not have much of a navy. Several ships were sent to the area around Tripoli (the resulting action gave the U.S. Marines a line in their theme song). Although the battles did not prove decisive, the result was a decrease in the price of the bribes, and an eventual end to the harassment. No international trade was disrupted by the military action.

In the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and other countries, politicians are constantly calling for change. People are being told by both sides that 'the old ideas are not working anymore, new leadership is needed'. Since we freely choose our government representatives, we need to be aware of the history of these debates. Many of these new ideas have been tried before. It is up to us to learn from the past. Over the

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next several issues, *Boycott Quarterly* will examine other aspects of this debate as they relate to economic democracy, beginning with a discussion of corporate charters in this issue.

Joel S. Goldstein is a Contributing Editor at Boycott Quarterly, and he also provided photography services in Northern British Columbia for the Summer 1995 issue. ✓\$

(Ford continued from page 29)

Grade 8." According to Birch, the IRRC is looking into the issue.

Ford Principle #6 prohibits "job reservations...which might discriminate on the grounds of religious or political beliefs," yet, according to Fr. McManus, "Recently, clerical vacancies have occurred but the only people who could apply were eligible office staff (all of whom are Protestant). As a result, Catholics were effectively excluded from applying in violation of Ford Principle #6."

Ford's Kelly provided *Boycott Quarterly* with copies of reports published by New York State Comptroller Ned Regan which praise Ford for its impressive reporting of statistics on its Belfast plant. However, in November of 1990, Regan joined New York City Comptroller Liz Holtzman in drafting a shareholder resolution to Ford calling for it to adopt the MacBride Principles.

For more information on the Ford boycott (Mr. Kelly invites your direct calls), contact the Irish National Caucus or Ford as follows:

Irish National Caucus
413 East Capitol St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-544-0568

Mr. Alex P. Trotman, CEO
Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, MI 48121
313-322-9223

✓\$

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

Minorities, the Poor & Ending Corporate Rule

by Richard L. Grossman
and Ward Morehouse

In *Santa Clara v. Southern Pacific Railroad* (1886), the Supreme Court held that a corporation was a person under the Fourteenth Amendment and thus was entitled to its protection.

—Morton Horwitz, *The Transformation of American Law, 1870-1960*, p. 66.

Giant corporations in banking, food, pharmaceuticals, railroads, publishing, petrochemicals, utilities, forestry, real estate, insurance, data, entertainment, health care, weapons — you name it — rule us. Over

our communities and our lives.

The largest 500 U.S. industrial corporations control 25% of the assets of America's 3.8 million corporations. And corporations are awash in money: according to *The Wall Street Journal*, the first quarter of 1995 brought "the highest level of corporate profitability in the post-war era... Life in corporate America is about as good as it can get." As a result of corporate decisions, poverty is up, wages are down and millions — largely people of color — are literally working their way into poverty. David Dembo and Ward Morehouse, in *The Underbelly of the US Economy*, call this the corporate

lawsuits. A recent *New York Times* headline says it well: "State Budgets Are Cut, Millions in Tax Breaks Go To Companies."

Most Americans exercise little authority over corporations. Poor Americans and Americans of color have even less say. They are especially assaulted as corporations warp elections, legislatures and the courts, move vast amounts of capital seeking the cheapest labor, manufacture poisons, disinvest and intimidate.

Corporations vs. the People

Great gaps have always existed between the ideals and the achievements of the American Revolution. Our Constitution and the law have served as tools for legalized oppression as well as for inspiration and liberation. The founders, who boldly extolled equality and liberty, denied Africans, Native peoples and women the rights of personhood. But the American Revolution did launch a struggle that has lasted until today: people excluded from constitutional personhood agitating for inclusion in "We the People."

Since the last third of the 19th Century, corporations — unmentioned in the Constitution — have opposed this popular struggle by shaping judicial doctrines claiming corporate rights as property, imposing their hierarchical, profit- and production-oriented values and interfering with the mechanisms of government. In 1877, for example, Thomas Scott, president of the country's largest corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, helped broker a deal between the Republican Party and politicians from former

The answer may be surprising: We the People can draw upon our own sovereign authority to impose our collective will upon tyrannical corporations.

a century of corporate expropriation of law and land, along with corporate violence against nature and communities, have undermined our independence and colonized our minds.

Today, We the People give legal fictions called corporations greater rights than we give to people. We concede to them the sole right, the constitutional authority to make investment, production, technology and work decisions which shape

"pauperization of work... replacement of higher paid jobs by those at or close to the minimum wage, often part-time, and below the poverty line."

Corporate leaders and their shills in effect direct Congress, state legislatures and local officials to close libraries, schools, hospitals and parks; to gut health and environmental protections; to withhold services to young people, the poor, the sick and elderly; to obstruct citizen

slave states to withdraw Federal troops from the South and bring Reconstruction to a screeching halt. Nine years later, in a case brought by a railroad corporation, the US Supreme Court declared corporations to be legal persons, whose life liberty and property were constitutionally protected by the Fourteenth Amendment (even though that amendment had been written and ratified in 1868 to protect the rights of freed slaves).

By 1904, corporations controlled four-fifths of the nation's industrial production, had begun to perfect a corporate system of finance, industry and governance, and had brought about what Morton Horwitz calls "the transformation of American law." Corporations actually turned themselves into *de facto* persons — able to participate in elections and the process of self-governance — well before indigenous peoples, women, African Americans and other persons of color..., well before most people without property.

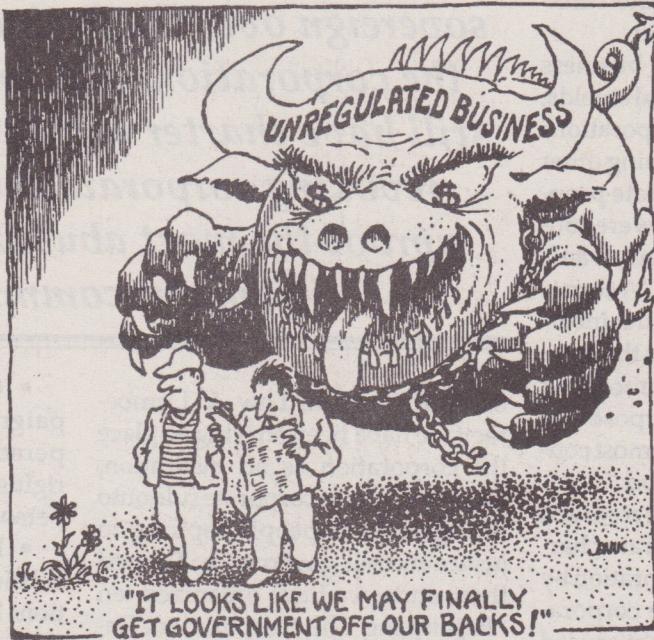
The Sovereign People

In every generation, valiant organizing by millions of "non-persons" have expanded the civil and political rights of people, gaining (in theory, at least) equal protection under the law. And there has been a continuous history of struggle in this country against corporate harm-doing. But in these struggles against poverty and discrimination, and for equity, health, jobs and the environment, the focus has not been: on breaking corporations' grip over capital, production and jobs; on changing bedrock legal doctrines relating to property; or on getting corporations *entirely* out of our elections, out of our legislatures, out of our governors' houses and judges' chambers. Taking back the wealth, power, privileges and immunities that corpo-

rate fictions have stolen, and dismantling offending corporations, has not been the subject of public debate and action.

Recently, Cynthia Hamilton has urged all Americans "to demand greater democratic control of economic ownership, production and investment. The environmental justice movement cannot allow questions of land use, land rights and land ownership to remain the province of corporate decision makers. It needs instead to create a democratic alternative."

If people were to demand "greater democratic control of economic ownership, production and investment," from whom should we



demand it?

The answer may be surprising: We the People can draw upon our own sovereign authority to impose our collective will upon tyrannical corporations.

For what other reason did so many non-persons educate, agitate and organize since the Revolution? Why else did people build Suffrage, Abolitionist, labor, Populist, Civil Rights, anti-poverty, Indian rights, women's, gay, lesbian, and environmental movements across the land... if not to govern ourselves?

Lessons from History

History provides some inspiration. There was a time when corporations were understood to be mere fictions, subordinate to the sovereign people and the public interest. Incorporation was a public trust, a privilege — not a right. The legal powers corporations wield today were nothing more than the wish lists of corporate lawyers.

Elected state legislators issued corporate charters and wrote state corporation laws that carefully defined the nature of corporations. Charters were granted only for fixed terms, which meant that corporate directors had to come back to the

people at regular intervals to request renewal of their charters. Corporate owners, managers and directors were liable for corporate debts and for harm their corporations caused (sometimes doubly and triply so). Corporations were prohibited from functioning except as specifically permitted, as this 1864 Wisconsin law decreed: "The purposes for which every such corporation shall be established shall be distinctly and definitely specified in the articles of association,

and it shall not be lawful for said corporation to appropriate its funds to any other purpose." A 1923 Wisconsin statute read: "The legislature may at any time limit or restrict the powers of any corporation organized under any law." An early 20th Century amendment to the Maine Constitution stated: "...[H]owever formed, [corporations] shall forever be subject to the general laws of the state."

Citizen authority clauses dictated rules for issuing stock and for public access to corporate information.

The power of large stockholders was limited—large and small investors had equal voting rights. Interlocking directorates were outlawed, and the rates corporations could charge were sometimes set by legislators. Turnpike charters frequently exempted the poor, farmers or worshippers from paying tolls. In New York, turnpike gates were "subject to be thrown open and the company indicted and fined if the road is not made and kept easy and safe for public use." Banking corporations had to get legislative approval to increase their capital stock or to merge. Some states required banks to make loans to local manufacturing, fishing and agricultural enterprises, and to the states themselves. Other states banned private banking corporations altogether.

People did not want business owners hiding behind legal shields, but in clear sight, so corporations were prohibited from owning other corporations. And corporate property and capital holdings were routinely limited. As the Pennsylvania legislature stated in 1835, "A corporation in law is just what the incorporating act makes it. It is the creature of the law and may be moulded to any shape or for any purpose that the Legislature may deem most conducive for the general good."

Most important, people reserved the right to amend corporate charters and to dissolve a corporation by revoking its charter if the corporation exceeded its authority or caused harm to the body politic. In 1825, Pennsylvania legislators adopted broad powers to "revoke, alter or annul the charter" at any time they thought proper. The Rhode Island legislature declared in 1857: "The charter or acts of association of every corporation hereafter created may be amendable or repealed at the will of the general assembly." Pennsylvanians adopted a constitutional amendment in 1857 instructing legislators to "alter, revoke or annul any charter of a corporation hereafter conferred... whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to

citizens of the community."

We the People have always been sovereign over the fictional entity called the corporation, and today 49 states (all but Alaska) still have charter revocation clauses. By revoking corporate charters, we can uproot the most abusive corporations from our communities. By amending state corporation codes and the charters themselves, we can define corporations any way we want.

Organizing Against Corporations

Working through The Program

- Dismantle especially harmful corporations;
- Re-charter corporations for limited time periods, subject to precise restrictions;
- Reduce the size of corporations;
- Establish worker and community control over production units of corporations to protect the property interests and other rights of workers and communities, ban specific toxic chemicals and technologies and the hiring of replacement workers during strikes, cap management salaries, etc., by writing explicit rules into charters and state corporation laws;

We the People have always been sovereign over the fictional entity called the corporation, and today 49 states... still have charter revocation clauses. By revoking corporate charters, we can uproot the most abusive corporations from our communities.

on Corporations, Law & Democracy we have been striving to place the corporation as an institution, and resistance to corporate rule onto the agendas of people aspiring to justice and self-governance. Toward these ends, we have organized ten "Rethinking The Corporation/Rethinking Democracy" gatherings, involving about 250 people, from Washington State to Maine—half a dozen more meetings are planned for the coming months. We have also been coordinating popular research on the history of corporations and corporate law in our states and documenting citizen use of state mechanisms to limit corporate authority.

Out of these initiatives is emerging a growing network of people and a strategic agenda. Among other things, people are exploring ways to:

- Organize referendum campaigns to strip corporations of personhood and constitutional rights appropriate only for natural persons;
- End corporate extortion and subsidy abuse, by which corporations have been raking off billions of taxpayer dollars;
- Prohibit corporations from making *any* contributions to electoral campaigns, from *all* lobbying, from using *any* money to influence public policy;
- Prohibit a corporation from owning another corporation;
- Nurture cooperative worker-, community-owned and -controlled enterprises;
- Invigorate debates on property and the rights of natural persons, communities, other species and the Earth, and on the role of government.

Because corporations, with few

exceptions, are created by state governments, our states will have to become key arenas for citizen organizing. In many ways, the move on the part of the Right and corporate leaders to devolve power from the federal government to the states could strengthen organizing to disempower corporations. So far, groups have formed in Maine, Wisconsin and Oregon to plan agendas and begin this work.

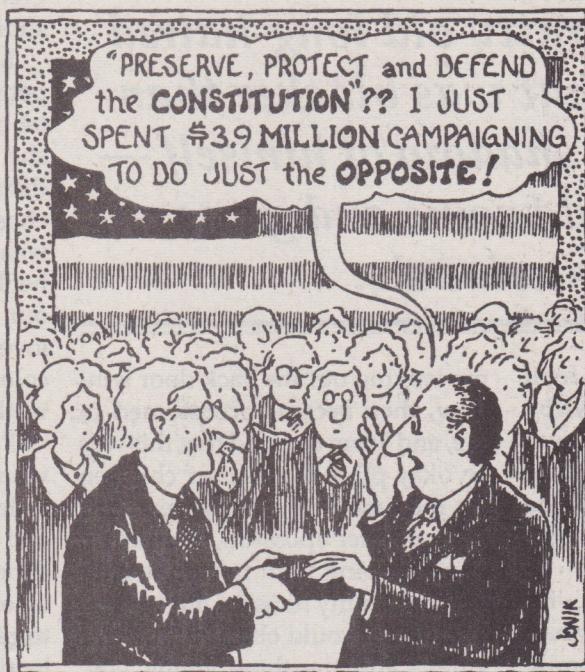
As we connect with people around the country, we find growing numbers who recognize that giant corporations now govern; that these corporations are major causes of poverty, community destabilization, discrimination, ill health and environmental destruction. A potentially powerful consensus is emerging that to begin investment transitions in energy, housing, transportation, agriculture, food, timber, finance, etc.; to have fair and democratic elections and lawmaking where people (not corporations) are represented; to create institutions of enterprise that will not turn upon us like the sorcerer's apprentice; to get justice in our courts — We the People will have to learn about the sources of corporations' powers, take those powers away, dismantle the worst corporations and assert popular sovereignty over all enterprises we allow to do business in our land.

Logical? Yes. Difficult? Of course. Corporate leaders and the politicians in their pockets will resist with vigor. They will call upon the most manipulative advertising, public relations, media and law corporations for help, threaten to wipe out jobs and tax payments, intensify their divide-and-conquer campaigns by driving wedges between workers, environmentalists and communities; between people of color and whites, and among people of color. They will try to split community against community, state against state, country against coun-

try.

They will challenge the histories that people are uncovering in their states, while they continue to unleash their lawyers, bully judges and marshal their non-profit, subtly-named corporate front groups designed to look like just folks for health, property, justice and apple pie. They will try to buy people off with grants or negotiations or empty promises. When citizen pressure mounts, they might even invite token representatives to join their corporate boards.

We cannot control the tactics corporate leaders will use. But we can



end the colonization of our own minds, what Edward Said calls our "ideological pacification", by helping one another dispel the absurd idea that today's giant corporations were inevitable and that there is no alternative to these global fictions ruling our lives. And we can and must reach out to people in other countries organizing to end corporate rule. Indeed, there is much we can learn from them: witness the community groups in India that forced two American giants — DuPont Corporation and Cargill

Corporation — to close down their operations through well-planned and persistent direct action.

Since the 1776 Declaration of some Americans' Independence, people excluded from personhood have organized to gain the rights of citizenship and the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the law. We the People are now numerous enough and strong enough to govern ourselves. We can dismantle corporate tyrants. We can establish the institutions of enterprise we want and need. The alternative is abandoning our children and the Earth to global corporate authority, and living out disenfranchised, toxic lives — not as citizens, but as automatic consumers squabbling over corporate crumbs.

Richard Grossman and Ward Morehouse are co-directors of *The Program on Corporations, Law & Democracy*. Grossman was director of Environmentalists for Full Employment from 1976-1984 and is co-author (with Frank Adams) of the pamphlet *Taking Care Of Business: Citizenship And The Charter of Incorporation*. Morehouse, president of the Council on Public and International Affairs, is a human rights activist and co-author (with David Dembo) of the 1995 publication *The Underbelly of the US*

Economy: Joblessness and the Pauperization of Work in America. To obtain these publications, or for further information, contact the Program at 211 1/2 Bradford St, Provincetown, MA 02657, USA, (508) 487-3151 or (212) 972-9877. Contacts for the 3 states where Program groups already have formed areas follows: Maine: Pine Tree Folk School, RR2, Box 7162, Carmel, ME 04419, USA; Wisconsin: The Wisconsin Campaign, 731 State St, Madison, WI 53703, USA; Oregon: The Oregon Campaign, HCR-82, Fossil, OR 97830, USA.

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NOTICING NEIGHBORS

My Feral Cat Family

by Zachary D. Lyons

A piece of me died in early September, 1994, as my home of two years was reduced to rubble to make way for yet another office building in downtown Olympia, Washington. It wasn't so much that I

I first met Mom, and her three young kittens, Poofy, Punky and Bro, in August of 1992. They kept their distance from me as they hung out in the yard behind my house, but when I began putting out bowls of dry cat food, they began to show a little more interest in me. While they would still bolt at the sight of

Scruffy was a ratty old long-haired cat with fur that was blacker than black — like a shadow of himself — and he would come and go as mysteriously.

mourned the loss of the house, for it was ready to fall down on its own by that point anyway. Instead, it was the loss of the friends I had made at that house over the course of the previous two years—friends I knew I would likely never see again.

You see, I shared that house with some fifteen feral cats, and they had become a sort of extended family for me and Fred, my feline companion of many years. The feral cat colony lived outside, of course. After all, feral cats are not tame, and confinement indoors implies certain death, because humans look like predators to them. Cats have been domesticated to be companions for humans, but some have returned to the wild and have bred there. Because of their previous domestication, however, when they return to the wild, they are not really wild animals anymore. Instead, they exist in some strange biological space between domesticated and wild, which we call "feral".

me looking out the back door window, they became accustomed to me, and Mom decided that this was an okay place to raise her children for the time being. Apparently so did a mother opossum, who set up housekeeping with her three children under my house. Often at dinner time, I would observe the three kittens and the three young possums taking turns at the food bowls. They seemed very comfortable in each others' presence, but none of them cared for mine.

Eventually, Mom's buddy, and probable mate, Scruffy appeared on the scene, and while he rarely stuck around when he knew I was nearby, I often found him basking in the sun on top of my car in the morning. Then came a tame neighbor cat, whom I only knew as White and Black Cat (WB), and who had delusions of feral-dom. Another feral tom cat I knew as Black and White Cat (BW) eventually would actually let me touch him. Then there was

Torty, whom I believed to be another daughter of Mom from perhaps the previous year. And finally came Stumpy, who was great friends with BW, and possibly a son or brother of Mom. When I lived in an apartment building just half-a-block from this house during the previous year, Stumpy and BW used to wrestle on my deck and look in at Fred, who would sit behind the big sliding-glass door and watch them.

Mom was a very slight cat — petite and stunning — an orange tabby with beautiful blue eyes which she would focus on mine from a distance for long periods of time. I chose to call her Mom because she was the quintessential mother cat to her kittens. Most human children in our society should hope to be so loved. She was the Queen of the colony, and she wore her majesty well.

Poofy received her name for obvious reasons... she was the cutest little poof-ball — both in childhood and in adulthood—you would ever expect to lay eyes on. Her coat was of long, semi-calico colored fur, and to gaze upon her sweet face without being able to touch her (when I was so used to being able to pet most cats) was extraordinarily frustrating.

A short-haired calico tabby, Punky was a petite cat like her mother and sister. But Punky had attitude. She wanted to know about me as much as I wanted to know about her. She was always first to show up for dinner, and she eventually came to answer my call when dinner was served. She also was the only one of the family to ever sniff my finger or let me sit with her as she ate, and on a few occasions she even crossed the threshold of my back door to see what was inside my

house.

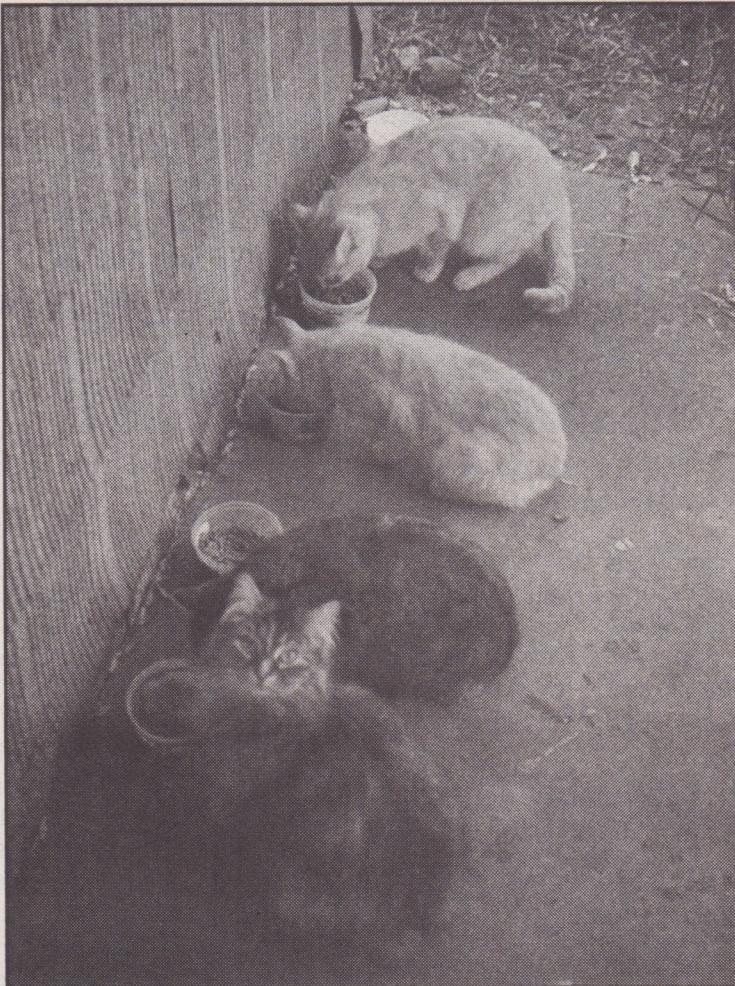
Bro was harder to name. He was a sweet orange tabby with big golden eyes, and he would watch me all the time. He always palled around with his sisters, was a loving son to Mom, and would chase insects with abandon in the backyard. I finally began calling him Bro because it fit on both a literal and figurative level, and perhaps Bro, above all the others, eventually came to respond to his name the most predictably.

Scruffy was a ratty old long-haired cat with fur that was blacker than black — like a shadow of himself — and he would come and go as mysteriously. I felt a kindred fellowship with Scruffy. He was the King Tom of the colony, Mom's intimate friend and true love, and a tough-as-nails enforcer of the colony's territory. Scruffy was not petite... nor was he easily photographed, only ever appearing on film as a barely discernible black blur. But if anyone ever wondered if cats feel romantic love for each other, Scruffy, without question, expressed such love with Mom.

Torty was yet another petite and stunning female, and a poster-child-perfect tortoiseshell — ergo, her name. She kept her distance, and then some, until eventually she had her own kittens, all of whom were black (yes, Scruffy hung around Torty a lot, too). Once she had children, Torty would bring them over to the food bowls each evening to show them where a reliable food source was, and she would watch

them eat their fill before she would take her turn.

Stumpy was big orange tabby male with one distinct difference: his lack of a tail. He was a manx, and this physical feature of his, along



Poofy pauses from dinner with her brother, sister and mother to pose for a picture.

with his large hind legs and somewhat goofy way of running, made him look like a feline rabbit, and earned him the absurdly obvious name of Stumpy. Stumpy was very shy, but over our three-year relationship he slowly learned to trust me. He tended to put on a tough air, but he was really just a big, shy, timid sweetheart. I used to look into his big, brooding blue eyes and just want to pick him up and hold him, and I often thought that deep in his breeding was that domestic cat that

longed to be held by a human, which was apparent to me in the subtle sad look in his eyes and his perpetually furrowed brow.

WB was a huge long-haired white cat with big black patches who, in reality, was tame but in his own fantasy world longed to be feral. Problem was, he was helplessly wimpy in his tamedness, and while he hung with those tough little feral kitties, he just simply was not feral. Oh, well. He sure tried hard.

BW was, well, a big, long-haired black and white cat (surprise!). Hard to describe BW. He usually kept his distance. He was older, and he got most of his meals from a woman in the apartment building two doors up, where I used to live. But she had tamed him, and eventually, after interacting with him for some three years, he let me pet him. Mostly, BW slept under the huge old cherry tree behind my landlord's office next door, or he would chase Stumpy around, and wrestle with him.

Now you are probably wondering about Torty's kittens. A big problem with feral cat colonies is that when they have a stable food supply, and when the cats in the colony are fertile, the colony will continue to grow in population. Because of this, I worked with the city's Animal Services department, an organization called Concern for Animals, and a local veterinarian to humanely trap and spay or neuter as many of the members of the colony

as possible. Unfortunately, while Mom and her kids, Stumpy and WB (much to his dismay!) cooperated, Scruffy, BW and Torty proved to be impossible to trap. However, subsequent trappings netted all but one of Torty's two sets of kittens, thus at least keeping the population in some sort of check.

Over the course of my two years with my feral feline family, I enjoyed watching their activities in my back yard. And as I added two more stray cats to my household inside, the four of us would spend many hours peeking out the back windows at the fifteen of them. I was told by the veterinarian who treated them that they were a remarkably healthy lot for feral cats, but then again, I did serve up some mighty good food for them, and the occasional treat of locally grown organic catnip. To see Punky and Mom rolling around on the back walk in a pile of catnip was adorable beyond words.

These cats taught me an awful lot about patience, love and trust during our two years together, and it broke my heart to have to leave them. When notice came that my house and the house next to it would be torn down, I knew I had to scramble to make arrangements to move this family to another suitable location. Two were found. One was behind Olympia's new food coop, and it became home to Mom, Stumpy, Punky and Bro.

The other was a farm, and three of Torty's offspring would go there. And two of the three possum siblings were moved to a local park.

Unfortunately, the stress caused by the demolition of the neighbor-

ing house, and the moving activity in mine, led to three deaths in the colony. One of Torty's children was identified with FIV during the move and was put down. Also one of the three possums was driven into the



Bro in a typical stare-down pose, while he waits for dinner to be served.

busy street in front of my house by the confusion, where he was struck and killed by a car. Possums are such slow animals, and rather easy for drivers to see. I have always wondered why humans hit them



Mom, caught off guard, prepares for flight.

with their cars.

Then there was the death of Poofy. Hit by a car herself, she dragged her crippled body back to my front stoop using only her front legs. Still unwilling to be touched by human hands, she scrambled away from

me, but I was finally able to put a towel around her and get her into a carrier to take to the emergency vet. I was rather appalled at the attitude of this vet, who made Poofy wait in agony for an hour before putting her out of her misery. Apparently the two "tame" cats who came in after her were of greater value in his eyes. Because she was feral, he did not care that she was a special individual like any other cat, and he did not seem to consider that she had lived a special life and had feelings, and that I loved her. I talked to her for the entire hour, until it was time to say goodbye. Then I had time to cry.

And, in as much as Poofy's tragic death was heartbreaking for me, so too was the look of confusion and terror on the faces of Punky, Stumpy, Bro and Mom when I moved them to the Co-op. I had never seen Stumpy so angry, and Bro kept doing flips in his temporary holding cage. I sat with Bro for about an hour after I moved him. I gave him a catnip mouse, and I just talked to him. I just sat and talked to him. Slowly he calmed down until he looked me in the eyes with the tell-tale cat squint expression of friendship. I will never forget the look of his face that night.

This group of feral cats touched my soul and my heart in a way I never imagined possible, and my life will never be the same. Now, when I walk through one of Seattle's many parks and see feral cats lurking in the distance, I think of my friends in Olympia, and I look at them differently. They are a special breed, and I hope my sharing their story with you leads you to look at them differently, too.

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NOTICING NEIGHBORS

Feral Colony Management and Control: Facts and Myths about Feral Cats and Wildlife Predation

by Alley Cat Allies

Overview

Alley Cat Allies (ACA) is part of an international campaign to educate the public about feral cats and focus attention on the plight of unmanaged feral colonies. For years the feral cats issue has been neglected by most animal welfare groups in the U.S. Through a lack of understanding and misinformation, ferals are often treated as pests and exterminated. Simply ignoring the problem also causes suffering for unmanaged colonies. Humane control measures pioneered in the United Kingdom over two decades ago are becoming a popular choice for many groups and individuals concerned with the welfare of ferals in the U.S.

Brief History

The domestic cat evolved from the African wild cat, *Felis libyca*. Feral cats are the offspring of stray or abandoned domestic cats who revert to a wild state. Raised without human contact, they are fearful of humans. Feral cats are successful survivors, especially in urban areas, where they scavenge off of garbage, left-over food from restaurant areas, and feedings by sympathetic people.

The domestic cat was introduced throughout the world by explorers and scientists, taken to new regions to control other introduced species, such as rodents. Labeled an "exotic" species, they are often unpopular with biologists. However, in some urban areas, they represent

one of the few remaining predators since humans have either killed all native predators, or caused their demise through urban expansion.

Why Are Feral Cats Living in Streets and Alleys?

Feral cats live in streets, alleys and parks because of human caretakers' neglect of their unsterilized domestic house cats, allowing them to roam and reproduce. A California study revealed that about 60% of unneutered household cats become feral within three years. Many people abandon or dump unwanted, unsterilized cats, and these animals

College campuses: Students adopt unsterilized cats, then abandon them when they leave for vacations or finish their education. Campuses are often located in residential areas. Cafeterias insure that a constant supply of left-over food will be thrown out in dumpsters. Attracted by this food source, lost or abandoned cats enter from the residential areas and start feral colonies.

Military bases: Army and Navy bases have a transient human population, and abandonment of cats is commonplace when people are transferred to other bases. Many of

Feral cats are the offspring of stray or abandoned domestic cats who revert to a wild state. Raised without human contact, they are fearful of humans.

often end up in feral colonies.

Stray and lost cats congregate near food sources such as garbage dumpsters where rodents gather to feed. The cats start breeding and form colonies. An estimated 60 million feral cats live in the U.S., and worldwide are part of the urban ecology in virtually every city. They live in deserts near human settlements, as well as on islands near Antarctica where scientists transported them to control imported rodents.

Where Are Feral Cats Found?

these animals are not altered.

Fast food places and restaurants: There is usually a constant source of left-over food in dumpsters, attracting rodents and stray cats.

Densely populated urban areas: Negligent owners allow domestic, unaltered cats to wander, and garbage left in alleys encourages the formation of colonies.

Hospitals: In the United Kingdom, hospital grounds represent areas where successful colonies of managed, sterilized cats live. Left-over food outside kitchens attracts rodents and therefore stray cats.

Hospital personnel have found that caring for feral cats is therapeutic for long-term patients, providing a great deal of enjoyment. Such programs have been particularly successful for patients in mental institutions.

Farms: Most farmers allow feral cats to live in barns to control rodent populations. Often these cats are underfed in the mistaken belief that this will make them better "mousers." This is notion false, as hungry cats will move away to areas where better food sources exist. Poorly fed cats are also susceptible to diseases. All too often, farmers do not sterilize these animals, causing further overpopulation problems.

Holiday resorts, hotels, parks and camp grounds: Many cats are found here for the same reasons mentioned above. During the summer months, vacationers often feed the cats. During winter they are left to fend for themselves. Left in freezing conditions, they suffer from malnutrition, starvation and illnesses which are often fatal. The fittest cats survive to breed.

In parks it is difficult to remove all the cats because of constant food sources and close proximity to residential areas. Therefore, it is advisable to stabilize and reduce the colonies through sterilization programs. Feeding and caring for the cats will create less of a problem with wildlife predation.

Colony Management

Attempts to eradicate whole colonies of cats usually fail because the ecological vacuum created is soon filled by other strays. Unmanaged colonies are often regarded as a nuisance because of territorial behavior such as spraying, fighting, and caterwauling during mating periods. Stabilizing the colony by neutering results in healthier animals, and eliminates much of their unde-

sirable behavior.

ACA suggests relocating cats to farms if they need to be removed from unsafe urban areas. This program permits sterilized, vaccinated cats to be relocated under strict supervision and guidelines, and encourages an educational program on how to properly care for cats.

Health Hazards to Humans

More panic seems to be created by an occasional rabies case in animals, or by otherwise well-meaning animal welfare advocates, stating that alley cats are a health threat to



Punk, always photogenic, relaxes in a patch of weeds and sun.

humans. Statistics confirm that such panic is unfounded. Three humans died from rabies in 1992; none of the infections were caused by cats.

A managed program includes a three-year rabies vaccination for cats. This helps alleviate the current rabies epidemic, as the vaccinated cats form a buffer zone between wildlife and humans. ACA has initiated a campaign to help promote licensing the oral wildlife rabies vaccine to help control rabies in raccoons. Cats are not natural vectors of the rabies virus and rabies control in wildlife populations is essential.

Individuals involved with trapping or working in any capacity with feral cats or other wild animals should have pre-exposure rabies

vaccinations.

Although certain diseases can be transmitted between animals and humans, instances of diseases being contracted by persons working with feral cat colonies are rare. ACA has collected research from the U.S. and other countries spanning two decades, and there is little evidence of such occurrences. One problem often cited is toxoplasmosis, the most common source of which is raw or undercooked meat. Although cooking usually destroys this protozoan parasite called *Toxoplasma gondii*, when raw meat is placed on cutting boards and kitchen counters the organism can survive and contaminate other foods.

Public health officials often cite stray cats as "health hazards", which can cause panic among the general public and result in eradication programs. The public and animal welfare organizations need a better perspective of what constitutes a "health hazard." Many myths exist regarding feral colonies and misinformation is often spread through ignorance or fear.

In reality, many more people get sick each year from food-borne illnesses such as salmonella and campylobacter, transmitted by contaminated beef and chicken products, than ever fall ill from contact with feral cats. Over five million people in the U.S. alone get sick from consuming contaminated meat products and more than 9,000 die from these illnesses annually (see "Danger Lurks in Your Supermarket Meat Cases" JAVMA, February 15, 1988).

Two real health concerns for humans with regard to ferals are fleas and ringworm, both of which can be controlled. Fleas can be controlled

by regularly cleaning and spraying the colony's sleeping quarters during the summer. Ringworm among feral cat caretakers is only transmissible by handling an infected cat. Ringworm can be detected in cats during hospital exams, and any person infected can be easily treated.

Practicing common sense and good hygiene when dealing with managed cat colonies, such as cleaning up feeding areas and sleeping quarters and providing clean litter boxes, virtually eliminates disease transmission from colonies to humans.

Attacks by Feral Cats

Lost or abandoned domestic female cats teach their offspring to be "feral." These latent instincts, acquired from their African Wildcat ancestors, help cats survive in nature. Feral cats are elusive, often nocturnal, and usually fearful of humans. Like most wild animals, they will not attack if unprovoked, but will defend themselves if threatened or cornered. Their strongest instinct is to run. If they feel trapped, and escape is blocked, they will bite or scratch.

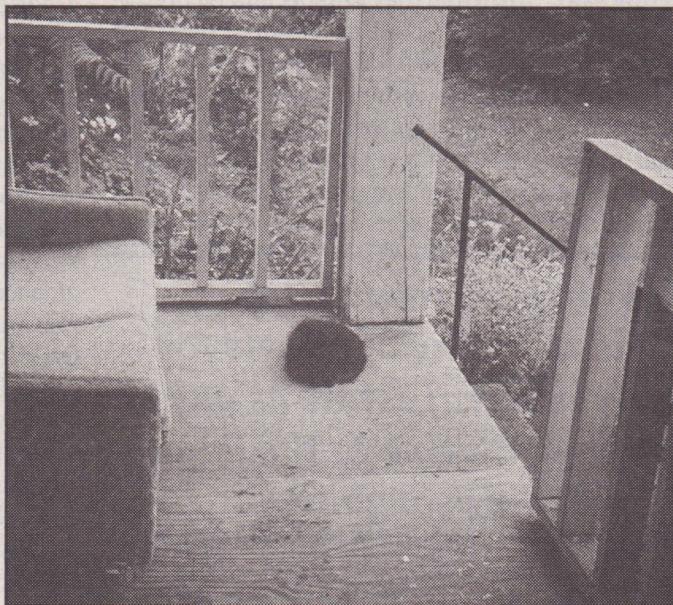
Never try to catch a feral by hand. Always use a humane trap. Even little kittens can inflict painful bites and scratches. Caretakers who have been feeding alley cats for years can sometimes pet them, but still may not be able to catch them by hand.

Predation and Wildlife

The topic of wildlife predation by cats is usually a very emotional issue between cat lovers and bird lovers. The books listed in the bibliography will help you become more informed about the issue. As illustrated by this material, many studies have been done worldwide, on continents and islands, since the early 1940s. However, much of this

information is either ignored or unavailable to researchers in the U.S. More often quoted are two studies in which the numbers have been extrapolated across a state or a country. The results of such extrapolations are deceptive and add up to the impression that tremendous numbers of birds and small mammals are killed by cats each year.

Cats are carnivores, equipped with highly developed senses, sharp teeth and claws. Wild cats are the supreme predators among terrestrial mammals and although they have a reputation for wanton slaughter, only well fed domestic cats can possibly be accused of this, as they



Scruffy, or his shadow, captured on film in a rare opportunity.

often do not eat their prey. They hunt, in essence, because they are compelled to do so by nature. Even in such cases, scientific evidence shows cats mostly catch small mammals, such as rodents, and insects.

Feral cats who rely solely on hunting for food, as with all other wild cats, spend much of their time seeking food and stalking it. They often have to wait for hours for potential prey to come by, and often are unsuccessful at making a kill.

Many zoologists have observed that feral cats are mostly scavengers, hanging out next to dumpsters to wait for a handout. Peter Neville,

a pet behaviorist and author of many books on cats, worked in England for two decades with feral colonies. Neville states, "a deliberate strategy of scavenging has enabled many feral cats to almost give up hunting altogether. They may learn instead to lie around waste bins of hotels for fresh supplies or to cadge from well-meaning human providers in urban areas."

This "begging" and opportunistic behavior started with the domestication of the cat approximately 4,000 years ago. Cats congregated around grain storage barrels, attracted by the rodents who fed off the spilled grain. Cats are opportunistic feeders and hunters, living off the easiest source of available food and will scavenge from human refuse and carrion.

Island Cats

The much-publicized studies of the effects of feral cats on island bird populations have added to the misinformation about their effects on continental wildlife, and have therefore made them very unpopular animals. Cats were transported to islands around the world to control rodents, but they also prey on ground-nesting birds. There are usually no mammalian predators on islands, so birds have not developed defense mechanism against the imported cats, mongooses or rats. Even on islands, cats often eat dead birds and other carrion as well as the introduced rodents.

Feral cats in both urban and island environments often are hungry, which contradicts their image as wanton killers. In her book *Maverick Cats*, Ellen Perry Berkeley reports that on San Nichols Island, 22.5 percent of ferals showed mottled livers, a sign of inadequate diet. Ferals sometimes fall prey to

avian predators in island environments. The Galapagos Hawk, for example, preys on feral kittens.

Cats as Rodent Specialists

Ethologist Paul Leyhausen considers the domestic cat generally as a rodent specialist, because its preferred sit-and-wait strategy is much better suited to catching mice and young rabbits. Cats will wait for hours outside burrows for these animals to come out. Even though birds can fly in any direction and are more difficult to catch, some cats seem to become bird specialists and learn to raid nests and burrows for ground-nesting birds.

A wildlife biologist recently said that researchers were "obsessively preoccupied with predation by cats and often overlooked other causes of wildlife depletion." An investigative journalist found that many U.S. researchers using the Stanley Temple study in Wisconsin, and the

this survey. The mesmeric effect of big numbers seems to have stultified reason."

Tabor goes on to say the survey found the house cat to be a "significant predator" and *not* that it was devastating Britain's bird population. Although a quarter of the town's house sparrows were consumed by cats each year, after each breeding season the sparrow population doubled. In winter many people feed garden birds, while nest boxes and domestic buildings provide additional nesting sites and in this way bird populations are kept well above "natural" levels.

The stomach contents of cats confirm that they are specialized predators of small mammals. Berkeley details six studies from 1936 to 1957 in various states in the U.S. In these studies the stomach contents of feral cats were analyzed. The results confirmed mammals make up the largest percentage of food in those

sible for the low intake of birds."

A study in Pennsylvania in 1954 found the food of urban feral cats consisted of 85% garbage and 15% rodents and birds.

The following is a good summary of the conclusions reached by many biologists after studying cats, predation and wildlife on four continents: Europe (13 studies), North America (12 studies), Australia (9 studies) and Africa (1 study). The diet of cats has also been studied on 22 islands from the equator to latitude 57 (see *Bibliography*).

C. J. Mead, 1982: "[T]he birds in suburban and rural parts of Britain have coexisted with cats for hundreds of generations, and they may now be under less pressure from cats than they were in the past from the assorted natural predators. Any bird populations on the continents that could not withstand these levels of predation from cats and other predators would have disappeared long ago. But populations of birds on oceanic islands have evolved in circumstances in which predation from mammalian predators was negligible and they, and any other island vertebrates, are therefore particularly vulnerable to predation when cats have been introduced."

B. M. Fitzgerald summarizes his findings of the feral cat diets by stating: "On all continents birds are usually much less important than mammals; birds were present on average at 21% frequency of occurrence, and mammals at 68%."

These biologists agree with Tabor, "In terms of the cats as threats to wildlife, generally for countries like Britain and America where other species have coexisted with the cat family predators for a long time, cats are no more harmful than other predators. Only in cases of small islands and the unique circumstances of Australia has the effect of cats, both feral and domestic, been very harmful. In biological systems it is insufficient merely to have found one animal will eat another, that, after all, is what predators do—but is that predation pressure within normal limits? Is the prime pred-

The WorldWatch Institute cites deforestation due to razing of forests for croplands, pastures and real estate as one of the major factors contributing to the loss of all birds, including songbirds.

Churcher study in Britain, were unaware of the international studies conducted during the past forty years — all clearly reflecting the predominance of feline predation on mammals over birds.

The Temple study was done in a rural area and the figures were extrapolated across the state. The Churcher study of 70 cats in a rural area brought about an outcry that cats were killing 100 million birds and small mammals in Britain each year.

Roger Tabor, British naturalist and biologist, says of the study: "it is not realistic to multiply the numbers of catches of these (70) rural cats by the entire cat population of Britain. Most cats are town cats with small ranges, and catch fewer items of prey than the [rural] cats of

cats relying solely on hunting. Results from two studies follow: 1940, Oregon: Mammals 61.8%, Birds 18.9%, Carrion 10.7% Garbage 8.3%; 1941, Oklahoma: Mammals 55%, Garbage 26.5%, Insects 12.5%, Birds 4% and Reptiles 2%.

A New Zealand study showed mammals account for 93% of consumed food and birds 4.5%. In Australia, biologists Brian Coman and Hans Brunner concluded after studying feral cats that mammals made up 88% of the diet and birds 5.2%. They reported: "The common belief that feral cats are serious predators of birds is apparently without basis. Although birds were common in all sampling areas, they were a relatively minor item in the diet. Presumably, other factors such as difficulty of capture are respon-

tor the cat?" Tabor concludes by suggesting, "disturbances by man" should be considered.

Double Standards

At this time in history when the human population causes so much destruction to the earth, we need to remind ourselves of our species' responsibility and consider our "double standards." We often excuse or ignore the devastation done to the environment by humans and the results of this destruction on our wildlife. Urban sprawl, shopping malls, road building, golf courses, etc., all play a part in reducing habitat and food sources and all have negative effects on wildlife. We poison our air with exhaust fumes from over 120 million automobiles and spray 4 billion pounds of pesticides into the atmosphere annually. The WorldWatch Institute cites deforestation due to razing of forests for croplands, pastures and real estate as one of the major factors contributing to the loss of all birds, including songbirds.

There are 14,136 golf courses nationwide, each of which uses, on average, 150 acres of land. Each acre is treated with 18 pounds of pesticides annually. Pesticide use causes enormous losses in bird populations. In the U.S., 220 million acres have been deforested for livestock production, yet environmentalists are eager to eradicate all alien and introduced species except cattle. Rather than blaming cats for so many of our problems, perhaps we should look toward modifying our lifestyles and animal-based agriculture, so destructive to natural ecosystems, and move toward methods which are less damaging to our environment.

Why American Songbirds Have Vanished

Although songbird populations

are declining, other birds such as blackbirds and greenfinches, blue jays and brown-headed cowbirds (both nestling-eating predators) are exploding. Year-round U.S. bird residents are stable or increasing in numbers, indicating the need for serious consideration and urgent attention to reasons why songbirds are in decline. Blaming cats for songbird decline is a facile and simplistic solution to a complex problem.

Professor John Terborgh of Duke University reported in the May 1992 issue of *Scientific American* that little can be done about restoring songbirds in rural and suburban areas



Torty stops by for a visit.

and conservation efforts should be directed towards consolidating and expanding large tracts of forest, such as the Smokies and Adirondacks, to maximize habitat for nesting birds. Another suggestion is for farmers to practice fallowing their fields every two to three years. He also mentions the damage done by clear-cutting national forests and overgrazing federal lands.

More than 250 species of songbirds migrate south of U.S. borders. Tropical deforestation is occurring at the rate of 142,000 to 200,000 square kilometers each year, an area roughly the size of Florida. At this rate the world's remaining tropical forests will be depleted by 2030 and

many species of songbirds will disappear along with them.

Preventing Colonies from Forming

ACA promotes low-cost sterilization programs to control breeding until the crisis of pet overpopulation is ended. We also promote and support breeding ordinances limiting animal breeding, provided these ordinances do not penalize colony caretakers trying to alleviate feral cat suffering.

Many blame caregivers for perpetuating the problem by feeding stray and feral cats. While it is true

that supplemental feeding creates healthier animals and increases the chance of more kittens surviving, feral colonies survive even if only meager food sources such as garbage and rodents are available. This has been proven in deserts and on deserted islands throughout the world where ferals survive without any nearby human habitation.

Instead of blaming the feeders and criminalizing their actions (which is often suggested), we should

encourage their acts of compassion by assisting them with the resources and information available to sterilize the animals.

In a recent poll, it was estimated that 17.5 million people feed 35.2 million stray and feral cats in the U.S. It seems a natural act for humans to feed an animal to keep it from starving. Those cats turned away from a possible food source will cross busy highways in search of other sustenance. They will suffer from malnutrition and starvation, and most will still survive and manage to add to the overpopulation of feral kittens. Isn't a good life

(see Feral Cats on page 21)

NOTICING NEIGHBORS

One Hour in the Day of a Shelter Worker

by Jennifer H. Pechmann

I work at one of many animal shelters in Washington state, and it has been my experience that most shelter workers are taken for granted, and even disliked, for doing a job that so many are unwilling to acknowledge. People are upset and angry at us because we cannot

cal day at the shelter, it would allow them to view me with more understanding. Therefore, I offer a brief description of one hour of one of my days at work in the animal shelter, with the hope that people might better appreciate the reality of life in the shelter, for cats and dogs and humans alike. My days are scheduled for ten of these hours, four days a week, but we often stay longer

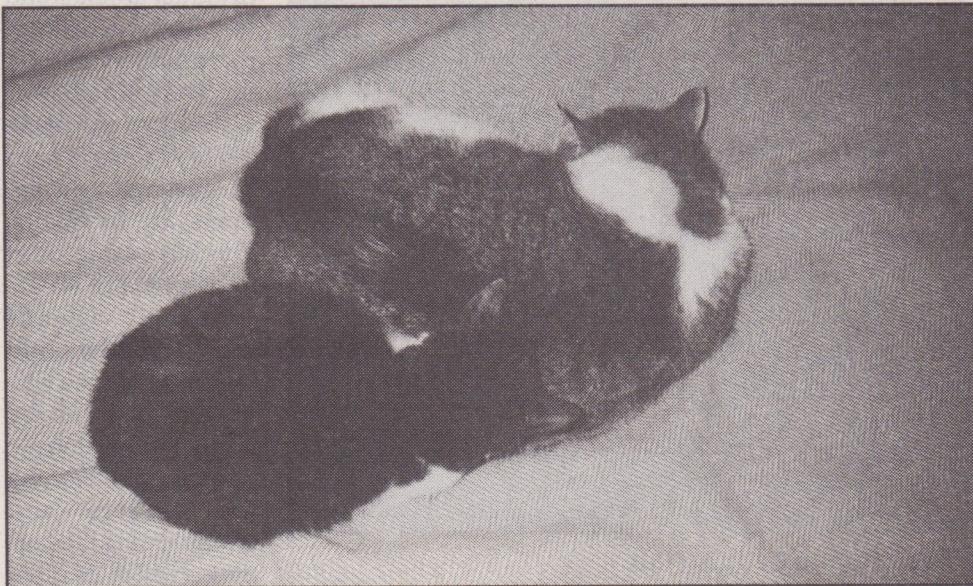
days and nights outside in the yard, and he used to be fine with that. He participated in family barbecues, played with the children, and even went on family outings and camping trips. Life was good. But now that it has become colder outside, no one really pays him much attention anymore. He is lonely and bored. He starts digging and barking, which results in the family yelling at him. Nevertheless, it is attention, and so he continues, maybe even jumping the fence to relieve his boredom. He barks at everything and nothing.

I ask the people if they have considered house training him, bringing him inside the house with the family, which he sees as his pack. "Oh, no. He's a purebred husky—an outside dog," they respond, as if it is part of his biology or genes. This dog has the bad luck of being born too big of a breed. Maybe if he lost 50 pounds he could then be house trained. Meanwhile,

little Chihuahua they have is a house dog, and they have no problem with him barking and digging.

••••

Next in line is a man and his toddler-aged daughter, bearing a cardboard box—kittens—three of them for whom he has been unable to find homes. Of course, they were planning on getting their female cat spayed, but somehow she got pregnant first. I mention to the man that cats can still be altered while pregnant. He replies, "We don't believe in that." "That" I take to mean the abortion which would accompany



Murphy (the big kitty) and Helen: two special felines who changed my life, and to whose memory we dedicate this issue. —ZDL

guarantee them that when they bring us their pet, it will not end up like so many others—euthanized (or "humanely killed"). "But he's such a good dog. He just needs someone with more time," they plead. What they do not realize is that I hear the same story countless times each day. It is hard for me to be sympathetic to a person so ready to have their cat killed because they are moving to an apartment that does not accept cats.

Maybe my anger is not always masked, but perhaps if these people had a better understanding of a typi-

in order to accommodate the flux of people and animals which come through our door.

It is the beginning of another day at the Humane Society shelter, and a line of people flows from our service counter, around the corner, and out the door, each one with a leash and a dog for us.

The fall and winter months see an increase in the number of people bringing us their pets, especially dogs. I guess it's no longer convenient to have a dog when the weather gets rainy and cold. The first dog, not quite an adult, has spent his

the surgery, a controversy not usually debated about non-humans. He reminds me that this litter was an accident. His cat's previous litter was planned — used to show his daughter the "miracle of birth." He found homes for those kittens. I want to ask this man if he'd like me to take his daughter in the back to witness the "miracle of death" that awaits shelter animals every day, but my customer service skills are too highly developed.

I don't understand people's moral beliefs. I guess this man's beliefs tell him it's okay to kill already born animals, but not okay to abort their fetuses.

•••••

Next up is a beagle. We see a lot of beagles at the shelter — usually brought to us by people at their wits end because their beagle acts too

mid-forties. He has his dead cat in the car to drop off for cremation. As I fill out the appropriate paperwork, he explains how the cat died. It had been sleeping in the open clothes dryer when his wife decided to run the load. She did not find him until the cycle was complete.

I meet the man at the back door. He is cradling the cat who is inside a pillowcase. He tells me he is not sure, but he thought he heard a slight meow. I assure him that I will have our veterinarian check him. He says he does not want the pillowcase back. I take the still-warm bundle into my arms and head into the Veterinarian department. We open the bundle and find a quite deceased large orange tabby. He has defecated during his ordeal. I notice red singe marks on his ears and toe pads — dryer burns. I look at his

(Feral Cats continued from page 19)

in a managed sterilized colony with a caretaker providing nutritious food much more preferable?

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Alley Cat Allies is a national non-profit organization promoting a scientifically proven approach to controlling the estimated 60 million feral cats in the U.S. Endorsements come from many sources worldwide and include: Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, In Defense of Animals, The Doris Day Animal League, The Fund for Animals, World Society for the Protection of Animals, and in the United Kingdom from the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, the Cat Protection League, Cat Action Trust and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Alley Cat Allies believes introduced, alien and exotic species should be treated with respect and compassion and humane and non-lethal controls should be used as population control measures. For more information, contact: Alley Cat Allies, PO Box 397, Mount Rainier, Maryland 20712, USA, (301) 229-7890. ✓\$

We see a lot of beagles at the shelter — usually brought to us by people at their wits end because their beagle acts too much like a beagle.

much like a beagle. "He barks too much, and when he gets out, he runs and runs and he won't come back. He barks all the time and we can't leave him alone in the house. The neighbors are complaining about the barking."

Beagles were selectively bred to hunt in packs, so they don't like being alone much. They were once valued for their ability run for miles, chasing the scent of foxes and rabbits, barking all the while to allow the hunters behind them to follow. Currently we have two beagles up for adoption — one who has had his vocal chords severed in a surgical procedure called de-barking. I guess his humans had more problems with him than just his barking.

•••••

lifeless eyes and notice a collar around his neck with a shiny gold tag. One of ours. He had been adopted from this shelter.

After placing the body in the freezer to await cremation, I head back to the front desk. A couple greets me with large smiles and sparkling eyes. "We want to adopt a cat. We want to save a life." I think of the cat I just placed in the freezer and find myself unable to assist them. I refer them to a co-worker and go to a back room for a few minutes to mourn.

Jennifer H. Pechmann is currently a veterinary assistant at the Humane Society shelter in Bellevue, Washington, and is the Associate Editor of Boycott Quarterly. ✓\$

The next customer is a man in his

BOYCOTT REPORTS

Funding Murder In Nigeria: Boycotting Shell Yet Again

from Earthlife Africa
Cape Town, South Africa

The Ogoni People of Nigeria

The Ogoni are a people of approximately 500,000, who live in Ogoni, a region in Rivers State, Nigeria. The region of Ogoni only has an area of 650 square kilometers, resulting in a very high population density.

Despite this high population density, the extraordinary fertility of the Niger delta has historically allowed the Ogoni to make a good living as subsistence farmers and fishing people. Currently, however, this lifestyle is being threatened. A MOSOP (the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People) statement reads: "The once-beautiful Ogoni countryside is no more a source of fresh air and green vegetation. All one sees and feels around is death."

The threat to the Ogoni people started when Shell discovered oil there in 1958. At that time, Nigeria was still under British colonial rule, and the Ogoni had no say in the oil exploitation. With the coming of independence for Nigeria in 1960, the Ogoni situation did not improve. Being a minority ethnic group in a country which has a current population of 88 million, the Ogoni have never had an effective voice in Nigerian politics.

Nigeria — The Broader Situation

One of the factors hampering the

Ogoni struggle is the organisation of the Nigerian state. Historically, the Nigerian region has been dominated by three large ethnic groups — the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba and the Ibo. The British colonial government exploited this situation by ruling through the existing aristocracy, reinforcing the historical imbalances already present. The post-colonial history of Nigeria has been marked by massive instability, including a number of coups, as a result of conflicts between these three groups. The smaller ethnic groups, such as

Babangida. Gen. Babangida held out the promise of democracy by calling a Presidential election in June 1993. The victory of Chief Moshood Abiola in this election was, however, unacceptable to the military regime, and power was handed over to a military appointed interim national government. This government was, in turn, ousted by Gen. Sani Abacha, in November 1993. This succession of military governments led to the formation of NADECO (National Democratic Coalition) in May 1994. In June 1994, Abiola attempted to assert his power by declaring himself President, an action which resulted in his imprisonment for treason.

As the situation in Nigeria has deteriorated, Gen. Abacha's regime has become more Draconian.

Shell in Nigeria

'The flames of Shell are
flames of Hell,
We bask below their light,
Nought for us to serve the
blight,
Of cursed neglect and cursed
Shell.'

- Ogoni Song

Shell operations in Nigeria are operated by the Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) in a joint venture agreement with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). Almost 14% of Shell's production — the greatest production outside the USA — comes from Nigeria. Since Shell started operations in Nigeria, Ogoni has yielded about 30 billion dollars in oil revenues. The Nigerian state is heavily dependent on oil sales,



the Ogoni, have been systematically excluded from positions of power. Furthermore, under the 1989 constitution, mineral rights in Nigeria are held by the federal government, a structure which has been unresponsive to Ogoni grievances even under 'democratic' governments.

When the Ogoni started their protests, Nigeria was ruled by the military dictatorship of Gen. Ibrahim

with oil accounting for around 80% of government revenue. In fact, the oil industry is at present the only part of the Nigerian economy which has not largely collapsed.

The environmental impact of having more than 100 oil wells (most of which are Shell owned) in Ogoni territory has been severe. Between 1976 and 1991, almost 3000 separate oil spills, averaging 700 barrels each, occurred in the Niger delta. Response to oil spills is slow, and often very damaging. A major spill at Ebubu in 1970 was set alight, causing irreparable damage to the ground it spilled on. Though the area of the spill is unusable, and still leaks oil into surrounding water supplies, Shell has recorded it having been cleaned up twice. The

Shell's claims to the contrary, no pipeline has ever been re-routed. A case in the UK, where a pipeline required 17 different environmental surveys before construction, highlights the extent of Shell's environmental racism in Ogoniland. The Ogoni have never seen a single environmental impact assessment.

The Ogoni Struggle against Shell

'We either win this war to save our land, or we will be exterminated, because we have nowhere to run to.'

- Ken Saro-Wiwa, MOSOP

To protest against Shell's actions and the Nigerian government's indifference, the Ogoni people founded MOSOP, the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People, in

A memo, dated May 12, 1994, refers to Shell directly: "Shell operations still impossible unless ruthless military operations are undertaken for smooth economic activities to commence."

more recent experience of Osaro Okochi, a farmer from Eleme, shows that Shell has not improved its record. The farmer was still waiting for a pipeline to be fixed six weeks after it started leaking.

Gas flares, burning twenty-four hours a day (some of them for the last thirty years), are often situated near Ogoni villages. The villagers have to live with the constant noise of the flare, and the area is covered in thick soot, which contaminates water supplies when it rains. Air pollution from the flares results in acid rain and respiratory problems in the surrounding community. Shell pipelines pass above ground through villages and over what was once agricultural land. Despite

1992, under the leadership of the Nigerian author, Ken Saro-Wiwa. Saro-Wiwa described their struggle this way: "The Ogoni people have now decided to make a last ditch stand against the government and against Shell that have ripped them off for the last 35 years." On Monday January 4, 1993, 300,000 Ogoni staged a peaceful mass protest against Shell Oil and the environmental destruction of Ogoni land. This action was timed to coincide with the start of the world year of indigenous people.

The situation in Ogoni soon deteriorated. As a response to the beating of a Shell worker in January 1993, Shell withdrew its staff from Ogoni. A memo from a February

Rainforest Action Network/ Friends of the Earth

"Use your voice and consumer dollar. If you own a Shell credit card, cut it up and send it back to Shell..."

Earthlife Africa—Cape Town

"Recently, the boycott of Shell products (particularly in Germany)...as a result of plans to dump the Brent Spar oil rig in the North Atlantic resulted in Shell reversing their decision. A similar international boycott campaign could force Shell Nigeria to break its alliance with the Nigerian dictatorship."

Sierra Club

"The Board of Directors approved a Sierra Club boycott of Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiaries — including Shell Oil in the U.S. — and announced support for an international embargo of Nigerian oil."

To express your concerns contact:

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20500
(202) 456-1414

General Sani Abacha, Chairman
Provisional Ruling Council
State House
Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
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Fax: 011-234-9-523-2138

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For more information, see group contact information on page 43 of the *News & Updates* section.

meeting of Shell in London cautioned Shell Public Affairs departments to keep each other informed, to ensure that they "avoid unpleasant surprises." Ken Saro-Wiwa was specifically mentioned in the memo. In April, Saro-Wiwa was subjected to continual harassment by the military, including being held at Port Harcourt International Airport for 16 hours without charge. April also saw the first use of major military force against Ogoni protests. On the 30th of April, 10,000 Ogoni people protested at Nonwa against the construction of a pipeline by the American contracting firm Willbros on behalf of Shell. The protesters were fired upon by Nigerian soldiers, who wounded ten people. Mrs. Korgbara, whose land was being bulldozed to lay the pipeline, lost her arm in the incident. Just four days later, Mr. Agbarator Otu was killed when he was shot in the back by Nigerian soldiers while protesting work on the pipeline at Nonwa. Other indiscriminate beatings and arrests of Ogoni were reported.

Government soldiers sealed off Ogoni with road-blocks, and on July 30, Ogoni police were drafted away from the area. Just five days later, in what the military described as an ethnic clash between Ogonis and Andonis, the town of Kaa was attacked. Danu Mark, an inhabitant of Kaa interviewed by Saro-Wiwa reported differently: "There was no quarrel between the Ogoni and the Andoni. This was all designed by the government." Moses Deekor, another Kaa resident, described the use of heavy weapons, dynamite and grenades to destroy houses in Kaa.

Due to growing discontent, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida was forced to resign on the 26th of August. The military appointed Ernest

Shonekan, former director of Shell Nigeria, as interim president. While rioters in Lagos demanded a return to democracy, a series of brutal attacks on Ogoni villages left 750 people dead and 30,000 homeless. Houses and property were destroyed, and economically important trees were cut down.

While the military still claimed the cause of the violence was an Ogoni-Andoni struggle, an eyewitness at Kpean stated that the attackers spoke a language which was not

rights, discriminatory treatment which are the normal causes of these communal clashes."

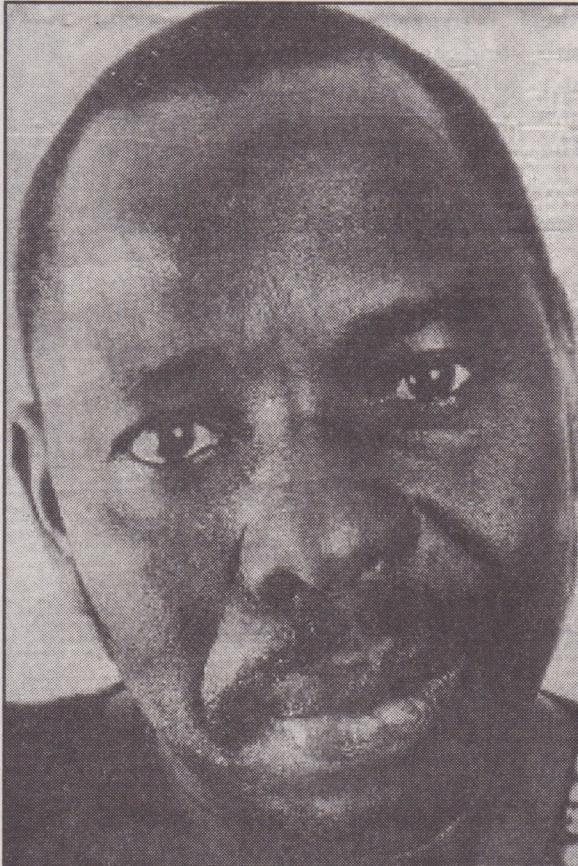
Before Prof. Ake could complete his investigation, however, a peace accord was drawn up involving four representatives from the communities involved, the state government, security agents, and Shell. Prof. Ake does not believe this was done in good faith, "It was done with unseemly haste, there was no attempt to show any humanitarian concern for those who were wounded those

who were displaced. No programme of rehabilitation and they just told people well stop fighting that [it's time to] go home, ...I felt that we should have looked closely into the intensity of the fighting and the military sophistication of the conflict... One could not help getting the impression that there were broader forces [involved]."

Ken Saro-Wiwa refused to sign the peace accord, on the basis that it called for a resumption of economic activities, including Shell oil production. And he demanded a commission of enquiry into the massacres to allow a lasting peace.

Three weeks after the abortive peace accord, Shell claimed that they received a phone call about a fire outbreak at Korokoro flow station. Despite the tensions in Ogoni, Shell sent in firefighting trucks. Villagers in Korokoro were suspicious when these trucks arrived, since there was no fire,

and denied the team access to the flowstation. A letter from Shell to the state government then claimed that the fire trucks had been seized, and stated: 'We regret to inform you of the attack on the team comprising twenty-four armed personnel and two drivers which went to Korokoro to dialogue with the chief of the community'. As a result of the response, one villager was shot dead,



Ken Saro-Wiwa

Andoni. Professor Claude Ake, from the UN World Commission on Development and Culture, was appointed to look into the cause of the attacks. According to Prof. Ake, "I don't think it was purely an ethnic clash, in fact there is really no reason why it should be an ethnic clash and as far as we could determine, there was nothing in dispute in the sense of territory, fishing rights, access

Shell Responds to Critics, Executions

Tuesday, 14 November 1995

Execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his co-defendants:
Statement by Brian Anderson, Managing Director,
Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria

Shell Nigeria remains firmly committed to the long-term future of the country and its people.

We believe our most useful role is helping Nigeria overcome its economic problems, and creating wealth that will give the people of Nigeria a better living standard, and open up for them more options for progress and development. We will continue to try to perform this role with efficiency and integrity and without becoming involved in politics.

Calls by some for Shell to 'pull out' of Nigeria are not helpful. This would not hurt the Nigerian economy because Nigerian Shell staff, who make up 97% of our workforce, would have to continue oil operations or face extreme sanctions.

The Nigerian Liquefied Natural Gas Project is of long-term benefit to Nigeria because it will create more than 6,000 jobs during construction and a significant number of jobs later on, which is particularly important in the delta region where employment levels are very low. No revenues will accrue from this project until the end of the decade.

The project is also very important to the environment. The plant will process increasing amounts of gas currently flared in the Delta during oil production. Gas flaring is a major environmental concern of ours and the national and international community. The opportunity to do something to significantly reduce Nigeria's flared gas has come now. To stop the project would probably result in a very long delay and mean we will continue flaring a lot more gas well into the 21st century.

Shell Nigeria is working hard on a programme of environmental improvements to its operations which are now well underway. This year we are spending more than US \$100 million on environmental programmes and this level of spending will continue for some time to come.

We have never denied that there are some environmental problems connected with our operation and we are committed to dealing with them. However, we totally reject accusations of devastating Ogoni land or the Niger Delta. This has been dramatised out of all proportion. The total land we have acquired for operations to build our facilities, flowlines, pipelines and roads comes to just 0.3 per cent of the Niger Delta. In Ogoni land we have acquired just 0.7 per cent of the land area. These are very small figures that put the scale of our Niger Delta operations firmly in perspective.

We believe significant environmental problems in the delta are caused by other factors, such as rising population, deforestation and over farming. How-

ever, we are aware that there are very few facts available for informed debate and to decide how best to manage the needs for resource development and for sustaining the ecosystem of the Niger Delta. That is why we launched, and are helping to fund, a comprehensive and independent environmental survey of the Niger Delta area. This survey is under way and will begin delivering data in about six months' time.

We are concerned about, and sympathise with, many of the grievances felt by the people of the oil producing Niger Delta and we commend the recent endorsement of the Constitutional Conference's proposal to increase to 13% the allocation of revenue to states from which natural resources are produced.

From our side, we continue our own policy of social investment and this year we are spending more than US \$20 million on roads, clinics, schools, scholarships, water schemes and agricultural support projects to help the people of the Niger Delta.

During the MOSOP campaign we have also been accused of colluding with the military to subdue the Ogoni's campaign for a better deal. This charge is totally false and the facts, where they do not suit the agenda of some activists, have often been distorted or ignored.

We withdrew all staff in January 1993 from Ogoni land in the face of increasing intimidation and attacks from some members of MOSOP. Since then we have repeatedly and publicly stated we had no plans to move back into the area and restart production and that we would return only when we are assured of the co-operation and support of all the Ogoni communities. In addition we stressed we would not return behind guns. This has been known to MOSOP and the government for a long time.

We have no links with the military and have repeatedly spoken out against violence by all parties.

Following the sentencing to death for murder of Mr. Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others at the Ogoni Civil Disturbances Tribunal, Shell appealed for clemency to the Head of State on humanitarian grounds. Our view was that a commutation of the death sentence would have helped towards the process of ultimate reconciliation in Ogoni land.

It was not a comment on the proceedings of the tribunal. We believe as a multinational company that to interfere in such processes, whether political or legal, in any country would be wrong.

We believe the time has come for dialogue and reconciliation. We welcome the sentiments of reflection and reconciliation recently expressed by Ken [Saro] Wiwa in London. We are prepared to contribute to the debate, and to take positive action with the agreement and support of all the people of Ogoni land.

and two sustained serious bullet wounds.

In November of 1993, a coup brought about by Gen. Sani Abacha led to the resignation of interim President Ernest Shonekan. The new military government appointed Col. Dauda Komo as Governor of Rivers State. Soon afterwards, on the 12th of December, another raid took place, this time in Port Harcourt. 63 people were killed, in an attack

possible unless ruthless military operations are undertaken for smooth economic activities to commence." The document goes on to recommend the "wasting" of Ogoni leaders. This memo was signed by Lt. Col. Paul Okuntimo of the Rivers State Internal Security Task.

Okuntimo is also on record as having stated on American network television: "I will just take some detachments of soldiers; they will

As massive violence failed to stop Ogoni protests, Sani Abacha targeted Ogoni leaders. In April 1994, 15 Ogoni leaders, including Ken Saro-Wiwa's brother, Dr. Owens Wiwa, were arrested. While military operations against the Ogoni continued, intervention by MOSOP leaders, including Ken Saro-Wiwa, resulted in the release on bail of some of those arrested. The Nigerian state then targeted Saro-Wiwa, stopping him from attending Ogoni protests during April.

Ken Saro-Wiwa was seized from his home by armed forces at 1:00am on the 22nd of May 1994. On the 25th of May, Saro-Wiwa managed to smuggle out a statement from the Bori Military Camp, where he was being held without charges against him. He rejected Col. Komo's allegations that he was involved in the murder of four Ogoni leaders — in fact, he was not in Ogoni at the time. Saro-Wiwa was held without charge for a number of months, before he was officially charged with the murder. He was denied legal representation or medical attention, even though he reportedly suffered 4 heart attacks during his time in detention.

Ken's trial was marked with irregularities, including the failure of the state to present their evidence against Saro-Wiwa. As a result of this, Ken Saro-Wiwa's defense team withdrew late in June. On October 31, 1995, Ken Saro-Wiwa was sentenced to death, along with eight of his co-defendants. The sentence immediately drew an international outcry by concerned persons and organisations, including Earthlife Africa, Amnesty International, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace and others. Governments, however, were notable by their silence.

[Editor's note: Ken Saro-Wiwa was hanged, with eight other activists, on November 10, 1995.] ✓\$



which took place less than two miles from state police headquarters, over a period of two days. State police failed to intervene to help Ogoni people.

By the end of January 1994, the eight major oil companies estimated their losses during 1993 at 200 million dollars, due to "unfavourable conditions in the areas of operation". They called for urgent measures to combat the situation. There is considerable evidence that Shell colluded with the Nigerian government in attacks on Ogoni people. Dauda Komo was reported in April 1994 to have said that soldiers had been directed to deal with aggressive communities, and if necessary shoot trouble makers. A memo, dated May 12, 1994, refers to Shell directly: "Shell operations still im-

stay at four corners of the town. They have automatic rifles that sound as death... We shall surround the town at night... The machine gun with 500 rounds will open up and then we are throwing grenades and they are making eekpuwaa... and they know I am around. What do you think the people are going to do? We have already put roadblocks on the main road, we do not want anybody to start running... so the option we have made was that we should drive all these people into the bush with nothing except the pants and the wrapper they are using that night." These tactics are chillingly similar to Danu Mark's description of the massive use of force involved in the 'Andoni' attack on Kaa.

BOYCOTT REPORTS

West Belfast Ford

No Justice, No Peace!

by Zachary D. Lyons

The Irish National Caucus (the Caucus) has called for a boycott of the Ford Motor Company (Ford) until Ford stops discriminating against Catholics at its West Belfast, Northern Ireland plant, and implements the MacBride Principles.

The Caucus, which calls itself "the Irish Lobby on Capitol Hill," called the boycott in October of 1986, after spending over a year trying to get Ford to sign on to the MacBride Principles. What prompted those appeals by the Caucus a year earlier was an unprecedented finding by the Fair Employment Agency (FEA) of Northern Ireland that Ford had been guilty of discriminating against Catholics in its distribution of leave time. According to the February, 1985 FEA report, "not only did the company not show the type of sensitivity which would be expected from those managing a mixed labor force, but they actively instituted a policy, the effect of which was that those perceived to be Protestants were permitted time off, but those perceived to be Catholics were not." According to Ken Birch of the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC), Ford is the first, and only, U.S. company to have ever been found guilty of anti-Catholic discrimination by the FEA.

The MacBride Principles are a nine-point corporate code of conduct for U.S. companies doing business in Northern Ireland. They were created in 1984 by the Caucus to put increased pressure on the British government to redress systematized discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland. Modeled after

the Sullivan Principles, which set similar standards for U.S. companies in South Africa, the MacBride Principles set guidelines to protect workers against religious discrimination, and to promote affirmative action and recruiting programs for groups traditionally discriminated against. They do not, however, "call for quotas, reverse discrimination, divestment (the withdrawal of U.S. companies from Northern Ireland), or disinvestment (the withdrawal of funds now invested in firms with operations in Northern Ireland)."

municipalities to adopt laws based on the MacBride Principles for the purpose of determining where billions of dollars of pension and retirement funds should be invested. Such MacBride laws mandate that these monies only be invested in companies that endorse the MacBride Principles.

While some thirty-two U.S. companies in Northern Ireland have signed an agreement to "make all lawful efforts to implement the fair employment standards embodied in the MacBride Principles," Ford

While some thirty-two U.S. companies in Northern Ireland have signed an agreement to "make all lawful efforts to implement the fair employment standards embodied in the MacBride Principles," Ford chose in 1987 to adopt its own set of Fair Employment Principles for Northern Ireland, based on the MacBride Principles.

The MacBride Principles are named after Sean MacBride, the only man in history to win the three major peace prizes: the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974, the Lenin Peace Prize in 1977 and the American Medal of Justice in 1978.

In June 1995, the Caucus succeeded in moving the U.S. House of Representatives to passage of the MacBride Principles. The Caucus has also recruited the support of most of the largest Irish-American organizations in the U.S., the AFL-CIO and several major religious bodies. It successfully lobbied sixteen states and more than forty

chose in 1987 to adopt its own set of *Fair Employment Principles for Northern Ireland*, based on the MacBride Principles. According to William Kelly, Manager of International Governmental Affairs for Ford, "We concluded that six of the nine [MacBride] Principles were acceptable to us but the others were not... We therefore decided to base our own fair employment policy for the Belfast Plant on the MacBride Principles, preserving their fair employment intentions and much of MacBride's language and making only slight changes to address the serious operational and legal con-

cerns we have."

The Ford Principles, as they are more commonly known, differ very subtly in their wording, but the Caucus argues that the difference between the Ford Principles and the MacBride Principles are great. For example, MacBride Principle #2 states, "Adequate security for the protection of minority employees both at the work place and while travelling to and from work." On the other hand, Ford Principle #2 reads, "Provide adequate security arrangements to protect employees at the work place. Prohibit intimidation and physical abuse at work. Make all reasonable efforts to ensure that applicants are not deterred from seeking employment for fear of their personal safety at work."

Ford's Kelly explains Ford's reasoning behind its exclusion of the protection of workers while commuting as follows: "Ford's Belfast Plant has no security problem. We do not believe it reasonable to transport 716 employees to and from work each day in armored vehicles, nor do we believe it reasonable for Ford to accept the enormous and totally unnecessary cost to run such a commuting program or the legal liability should an employee be injured or killed while commuting to work."

But Father Sean McManus, President of the Caucus, replies that, "Mr. Kelly conveniently forgets to read you the Amplification of this principle issued by Sean MacBride in 1986. The Amplification reads: 'While total security can be guaranteed nowhere today in Northern Ireland, each signatory ... must make reasonable good faith efforts to protect workers against intimidation and physical abuse at the work place. Signatories must also make reasonable good faith efforts to ensure that applicants are not

deterred from seeking employment because of fear for their personal safety at the work place or while travelling to and from work.'

"Mr. Kelly's interpretation—that the Principle requires armored vehicle escorts—is clearly not in keeping with the clause recommending 'reasonable good faith efforts to protect workers...' His determined efforts... to make the Principles appear unreasonable and inflexible are yet another indication of Ford's desire to sabotage the MacBride campaign by creating divisions over their interpretation.

Ford Principles.

Ford Principle #5, which reads, "Ensure that layoff, recall and termination procedures are free from religious criteria, and do not, in practice, select employees for reasons of their religious or political beliefs," also differs subtly from its MacBride counterpart, which reads, "Layoff, recall and termination procedures should not in practice favor a particular religious group." Kelly explains, "Ford has a 'no layoff' policy at the Belfast Plant so this MacBride Principle does not apply to us... It would not be a sensible industrial relations policy... for Ford to announce that it was going to abrogate clauses in negotiated collective bargaining agreements."

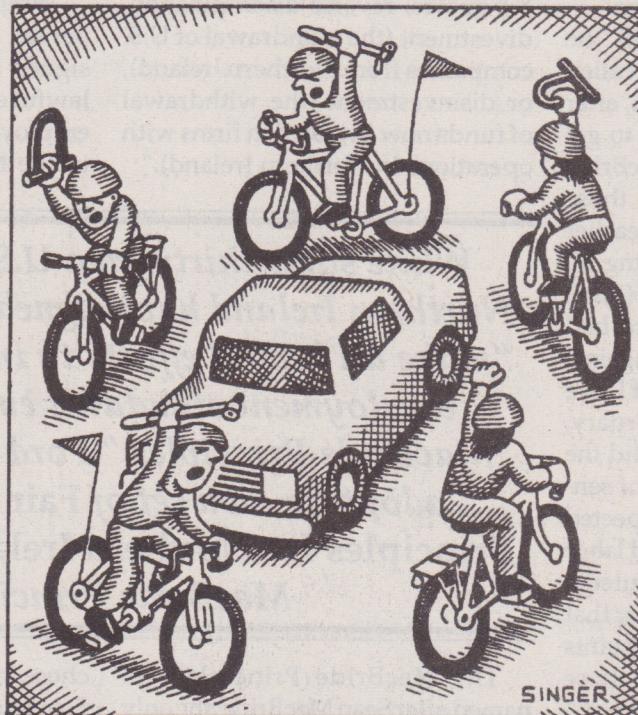
Fr. McManus responds, "As a result [of Ford's Principle], procedures that, in practice, result in a disproportionate representation of one religious group are acceptable to Ford as long as they are not deliberately discriminatory. This wording provides a loophole to maintain disparities in representation in the work force and an unfair advantage to members of the Protestant community in Northern Ireland."

But perhaps more important than the specific differences between the two sets of Principles is the charge that Ford is failing to fully implement its own Principles. Ford Principle #4 calls for all job openings to be advertised publicly, but the Caucus charges that a security position was filled last year without a single advertisement. Kelly argues that "what really happened was a routine, lateral transfer...", But Fr. McManus contends that what in fact took place was "a promotion from Grade 7 to

NO EXIT

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G.M.'S LAST STAND



"There is, however, no need to change the Principles since, with the 1986 amplifications, their meanings are clear and reasonable," McManus continued.

The IRRC's Birch echoed this sentiment, and from all appearances, Ford's Principle #2 is directly based upon the language of the MacBride #2 Amplification. Also, the Amplifications had already been incorporated into the MacBride Principles the year prior to the creation of the

(see Ford on page 7)

BOYCOTT REPORTS

Mommy, Can We Buy a Nestlé Crunch Bar Yet?... No!!!

by Zachary D. Lyons

Action for Corporate Accountability (ACA) is continuing its eight-year-old boycott of Nestlé and American Home Products (AHP) in conjunction with the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN). IBFAN is a coalition of over 150 citizen groups in nearly 70 countries working for better infant and child health through the promotion of breastfeeding and the elimination of dangerous marketing of commercial infant foods, bottles and nipples.

The problem, states ACA, is Bottle Baby Disease — severe malnutrition and diarrhea, leading to death or lifelong handicaps — suffered by infants whose mothers have been persuaded by the aggressive marketing schemes of the infant formula industry to abandon breastfeeding and use artificial milk to feed their babies. "Health experts estimate that from one to three million infants die each year from Bottle Baby Disease. In poor areas, where living conditions are unsanitary, illiteracy high and incomes low, safe preparation of infant formula is nearly impossible. Mixed with bacteria-laden water and over-diluted to make it last longer, the expensive artificial milk becomes a daily dose of disease and malnutrition. The worst offenders are the industry leaders: Swiss-based Nestlé and the U.S.-based American Home Products," an ACA report concludes.

"During the negotiations ending the first Nestlé Boycott in 1984, Nestlé agreed to end free supplies regardless of the actions of other parties. Some specific implementation steps were outlined, but never

followed by the company, thus leading to the second international boycott in 1988," ACA asserts. "Now Nestlé and American Home Products... have stated that their 'goal' is to end free supplies, but they have said they will not act unilaterally, making no commitment to end free supplies as called for by the World Health Assembly."

The World Health Assembly in 1981 adopted a code of marketing practices that found many such practices, including the use of free or low cost supplies, were harmful to infant health. The World Health

Organization (WHO) adopted a policy that defines mother's milk as the best source of nourishment for infants, and a 1990 conference sponsored by WHO and other agencies concluded — after examining current studies — that exclusive breastfeeding will maximize infant health prospects.

"The companies contend that the WHO code allows them to supply formula to hospitals on request 'for children in need.' The Mexico study, however, provides overwhelming evidence that free supplies interfere

"Providing supplies of formula to hospital maternity wards is now and has always been one of the most effective promotional devices known to the industry and one of the most dangerous to infants," charges ACA.

"The companies contend that the WHO code allows them to supply formula to hospitals on request 'for children in need.' The Mexico study, however, provides overwhelming evidence that free supplies interfere

with breastfeeding, the preferred form of infant nutrition," argues Action for Corporate Accountability (ACA). "The study... found free supplies in all 90 hospitals visited — often enough to feed 100% of the babies. Contrary to Nestlé's claims, the free formula is supplied through standing orders and no effort is made to establish the number of infants requiring it."

"Although there is greater awareness now among the better educated, breastfeeding is still on the decline. 'Everyday, some 3000 to 4000 infants die because they are denied access to adequate

breastmilk,' says James Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF," continues an ACA report. "The WHO Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes..., enacted by the World Health Assembly in 1981..., recognizes that infant formula is a potentially dangerous product and, therefore, must be not be marketed inappropriately. It asks for governments, health authorities, non-governmental organizations like ours, and the infant formula industry to work to see that the Code's Articles are implemented.

"Providing supplies of formula to hospital maternity wards is now and has always been one of the most effective promotional devices known to the industry and one of the most dangerous to infants," charges ACA. "The industry knows that any free handout to a consumer dramatically increases the likelihood that the consumer will use the product. And this form of promotion through the health care system takes on a perceived hospital stamp of approval. When the mother begins to use the formula instead of breastfeeding, her own milk begins to dry up and she and her newborn become 'hooked.' Because this marketing technique interferes so dangerously with the initiation of breastfeeding, the World Health Assembly called for an end to the practice."

A report sent by Nestlé to *Boycott Quarterly* states, "In April 1989 in an attempt to resolve the [infant formula] controversy, the Muskie Commission [created by Nestlé to study infant feeding issues] held separate discussions in Switzerland with Nestlé management, Senior WHO officials, and representatives of the World Council of Churches (Christian Medical Commission). As a result of these discussions, Nestlé and the Commission agreed on the

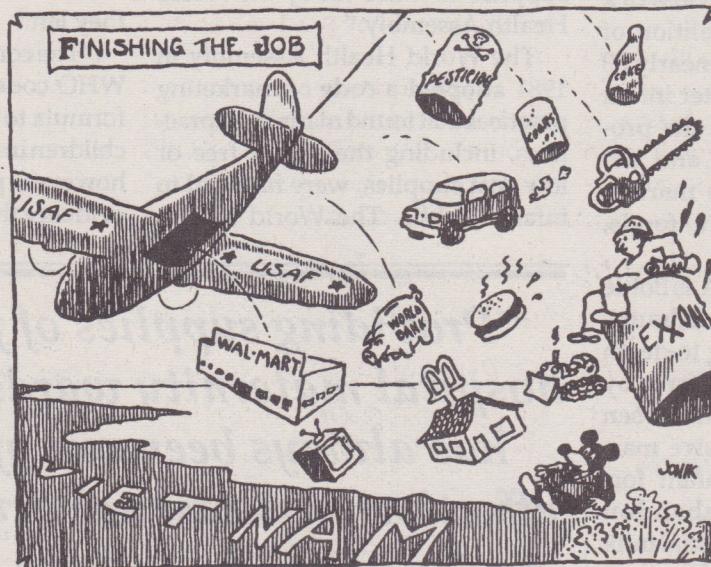
Nestlé Plan of Action for Infant and Young Child Feeding. The overall aim of the Plan was to terminate 'all donations of infant formula that may discourage breast-feeding', on an industry-wide basis. At the same time the Plan sought to reinforce industry complaint procedures. Unfortunately, efforts made through [the International Association of Infant Food Manufacturers (IFM)] to encourage a dialogue with church and consumer groups, using the good offices of WHO and UNICEF, in order to resolve the infant formula donations issue, were rejected by these groups. Pilot studies in

Hospitals and other Institutions in Developing Countries.' This commitment was sent to the Director General of WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF, whose support was requested in facilitating a dialogue with health authorities to resolve the issue of infant formula procurement by hospitals. The IFM initiative was backed by separate meetings between the Chief Executives of Nestlé and American Home Products and top WHO and UNICEF officials."

"From the outset Nestlé has done everything possible to support the spirit and letter of the International Code, particularly in those countries where there is high illiteracy and infant mortality," the Nestlé report concludes. "These efforts have been hampered by activist groups which have always placed the most negative interpretation on company initiatives and have constantly promoted confrontation rather than cooperation. In spite of the fact that infant formula sales in developing countries represent only 1%

of Nestlé's global turnover, the Company firmly believes that this product is a necessity, and that it is capable of saving millions of lives when used appropriately. Therefore Nestlé will continue to cooperate with the health professions, research scientists, and international agencies, in efforts aimed at improving infant and child health everywhere."

"In the last year, American Home Products/Wyeth and the other members of the International Association of Infant Food Manufacturers (IFM) embarked on a partnership with WHO, UNICEF and other international agencies," writes Carol Emerling of American Home Prod-



Thailand and the Ivory Coast, in which Nestlé withdrew free supplies unilaterally, simply confirmed the need for an industry-wide solution.

"In December 1990, Nestlé issued an update on its commitment to efforts aimed at terminating all infant formula donations which may discourage breast-feeding," the Nestlé report continues. "This policy statement was followed two months later by a similar statement issued by American Home Products/Wyeth (another member company of IFM). In March 1991, the IFM General Assembly, representing over 30 infant formula manufacturers, agreed on an IFM commitment with regard to 'Donations of Infant Formula to

ucts (AHP). "This new initiative was designated the 'Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative' (BFHI) by UNICEF and WHO and is being led by those two highly respected international agencies. It is designed to promote breast-feeding by implementing the WHO/UNICEF *Ten Steps to Successful Breast-feeding* and the recommendations of various international meetings held during the past two years.

"One aspect of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative is the commitment by Wyeth and other members of IFM to work toward the goal of ending free or low-cost supplies of infant formula to hospitals and maternity wards in developing countries.

"We meet regularly with WHO and UNICEF representatives. In some instances, they have been able to use their local representatives to push for action where the govern-

ticipation in this Initiative," Emerling notes. "The UNICEF Executive Directive of September 1991, which explains the implementation of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative, states, 'We are particularly anxious that all countries move forward as rapidly as possible in achieving appropriate governmental action - e.g., legislation, regulation, formal ministerial level request - to end free/low-cost donations of infant formula to hospitals and maternity services. While some companies may be willing to end this practice voluntarily, experience suggests that governmental action is required in most countries to insure that *all* companies desist, and that there is no resumption of the practice at a later time.'

"The importance of government action is recognized and supported by both WHO and UNICEF," AHP's Emerling emphasizes. "This recog-

tutes.'

"Many sectors of society can play a role in bringing about the cessation of free and low-cost formula supplies. In almost all cases, government action is needed to inform industry and all concerned that distribution of free and low-cost supplies of breastmilk substitutes should cease by a given date (suggested no later than 31 December 1992 [which obviously has not occurred])."

"On the question of donations to mission hospitals and orphanages," says Emerling, "we respect the government's guidelines regarding products to be used for charity cases. In countries where the government requests product donations, we frequently provide pharmaceutical and nutritional products to independent third-party charitable organizations that are responsible for the distribution of the goods. Wyeth adopted the WHO Code in its entirety in developing countries in 1983 and we comply with national codes or regulations wherever they exist."

"The companies say," responds Idrian Resnick, former Executive Director of Action for Corporate Accountability, "if they ended the practice of giving free and low-cost supplies to the health care system unilaterally,... they would lose market shares to the other companies. Our answer is, since they claim to promote breastfeeding and to support UNICEF/WHO efforts to get women to breastfeed..., they will lose sales when these women choose not to bottle feed. Stopping free supplies by themselves will not lose them any additional sales. [The companies say], if they don't make donations to mission hospitals and orphanages and pediatric wards, these will have to buy formula at great cost. Our answer is to make donations with generic labels through WHO/UNICEF or the Ministry of Health; i.e., give charity without getting credit. [The companies say], they cannot be responsible for or control the actions of their sales people or distributors, who, they

"In many maternity facilities and hospitals, it has become routine practice to separate mother and child at birth, and provide the child with one or more feedings of formula or other breastmilk substitutes," UNICEF's Nelson reports. "In order to maintain these practices, many hospitals have become dependent on formula provided free or at low cost.

ments have been somewhat slow to respond," AHP's Emerling continues. "There are probably fewer than 30 developing countries where free supplies may still be given even though the quantities may be limited, and some of these are small islands or territories. We have committed ourselves to accomplish as much as possible in the remaining developing countries by the end of 1992. We will continue to work closely with WHO, UNICEF, and organizations... in order to achieve our goals."

"Recent reports from WHO and UNICEF have addressed our par-

nition is reinforced by repeated written directives, [including] a March 1992 UNICEF Executive Directive to its field staff [which states], 'If the result of the BFHI Hospital Self-Appraisal is that no free or low-cost supplies of formula are being distributed, then measures should be considered to ensure that the practice of distributing free and low-cost supplies is not started in the future. At the national level, these measures could include issuance of a government directive to hospitals, or through the enactment of legislation of the International Code on the Marketing of Breast-milk Substi-

say, are the ones who place advertisements and posters and commit other violations of the Code. Our answer is, we do not believe that global corporations cannot control these agents; they should try harder."

"Companies that endorse the *International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes*, as Nestlé claims, it does, must abide by it, regardless of what other companies do," says Resnick. "Their argument would not be tolerated if applied to divestment from South Africa, for example. The unethical behavior of others is not an acceptable justification for one's own transgressions."

"The aim of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative launched by UNICEF and WHO is to encourage hospitals and health facilities to implement the *Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding* developed by UNICEF and WHO in 1989, as part of the long-term goal to protect, promote and support breastfeeding," reiterates Janet Nelson, Chief of the NGO Liaison Section for UNICEF. "The goal adopted by the World Summit for Children is to enable all women to practice exclusive breastfeeding and all infants to be fed exclusively on breastmilk from birth to 4-6 months of age, and to continue breastfeeding with adequate complementary foods for two years or beyond."

"In many maternity facilities and hospitals, it has become routine practice to separate mother and child at birth, and provide the child with one or more feedings of formula or other breastmilk substitutes," UNICEF's Nelson reports. "In order to maintain these practices, many hospitals have become dependent on formula provided free or at low cost."

"To correct this problem, the UNICEF Executive Board adopted a resolution in April 1991 calling upon manufacturers and distributors to end the distribution of free and low-cost of infant formula in all countries by December 1992. The International Association of Infant

Food Manufacturers (IFM) initially agreed to work towards this goal in developing countries only, as long as government policies would be enacted in order that the restriction apply to all manufacturers and distributors. This commitment has now been extended to include the former USSR countries, as well as the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. At the international level, UNICEF and WHO have therefore met on two occasions with the IFM Executive Committee to define the process by which IFM member companies could implement the above commitment.

"The IFM is thus not involved in the overall Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative," stresses UNICEF's Nelson, "but is working with UNICEF and WHO only on the goal of ending the distribution of free and low-cost supplies of infant formula in the countries specified above."

"UNICEF continues to ask the manufacturers and distributors to voluntarily cease the distribution of free and low-cost supplies to health care facilities," Nelson emphasizes, "because of the detrimental effect of this practice on breastfeeding."

"On the question of the importance of the Code for developed countries," ACA's Resnick adds, "the consequences of bottle feeding for babies in poor families can be devastating. In addition to the infant deaths in poor countries, epidemiological evidence in industrial societies demonstrates that: (1) bottle-fed babies have a higher incidence of lower respiratory tract illness; (2) bottle feeding increases the risk of otitis media; (3) breastfeeding prevents bacteremia and meningitis; and (4) breastfeeding significantly reduces infant mortality, [according to] US and UK studies. Infant mortality studies in poverty-stricken areas of the United States demonstrate a serious problem, in part due to poor infant feeding patterns, and many food shelf recipients in the U.S. report the need to dilute formula more than the pack-

age advises. In the U.S. mothers on AFDC assistance must spend between 10% and 39% of their income on formula (exclusive of bottles, teats, fuel, water, and medical care).

"The WIC program in the U.S. is the single largest market for infant formula in the world," states Resnick. "Yet, only 1/3 of the babies eligible... for WIC actually receive it, because there is not enough money put into the program by Congress. At the same time, 1/3 of all WIC money is spent on infant formula! WIC is now moving toward promoting breastfeeding. Every mother that breastfeeds will save the program money that can be used to provide her with other needed services."

"No company has so far agreed to stop free supplies either universally or unilaterally," ACA contends. "All the promises are conditional on the willingness of governments to enact laws or recommendations banning free supplies from all companies. However, article 11.3 of the Code calls on companies to abide by its restrictions—regardless of government action.... Having admitted that free supplies contribute to this, why must the companies wait for legislation to force them to stop?"

While asking consumers to boycott all Nestlé and Carnation products, Action for Corporate Accountability is focusing its boycott on: Taster's Choice instant coffee, and Coffee Mate non-dairy creamer. ACA is also focusing its boycott on American Home Products' Anacin aspirin and Advil ibuprofen. "We don't boycott formula," ACA's Resnick clarifies. "We urge women to breastfeed, but if they don't, we are careful not to make them feel they are doing something wrong. They are most likely victims of a healthcare system that didn't give them enough/correct information about the consequences of bottle-feeding and the benefits of breastfeeding, and the corporate promotion of bottle-feeding."

(see Nestlé on page 38)

NEWS & UPDATES

Coupon Cutters Uncorked On P&G

NFL Fumbles Franchise Football

Wal-Mart Exported From Olympia

rBGH: Farm Prices Down, Cancer Rates Up

More Mickey Madness: One Up, One Down for Disney

Human Rights

Heineken, the Dutch brewing giant, is a business partner of "the military, fascist dictatorship of Burma [SLORC]", charges Wetlands Rainforest Action Group (WRAG), which has added the brewing company to the list of multi-national corporations boycotted for doing business in Burma. "Greedy multi-national corporations that do business with this murderous regime give them credibility in the international community while literally paying for their weapons," says WRAG. The Burmese dictatorship has systematically raped, tortured, and executed political and ethnic minorities for years, while destroying the environment. "Just like South Africa under apartheid, corporations are aiding and abetting criminals by promising to try to change them into 'better members of the international community,'" argues WRAG.

Another addition to the Burma related boycott list is **Columbia Sportswear**, of Portland, Oregon. The Burma Action Committee (BAC) has demanded that Columbia "end its role as the sole significant American clothing buyer" of clothing produced in Burma. BAC asks Columbia Sportswear to follow the example set by Levi-Strauss, Liz Claiborne, Eddie Bauer, and other clothing companies which have left Burma.

SYNAPSES, which led a successful boycott of Amoco in order to pressure the oil company into leav-

ing Burma, is asking concerned individuals to ask the **American Museum of Natural History** of New York and the **Chicago Art Institute** to suspend its plans to tour Burma. SYNAPSES reports that the government of Burma has used its brutal tactics to "clean up" tourist areas, including bulldozing the neighboring community of the tour's main attraction, the ancient city of Pagan. "Other villagers are losing are losing their land to beach resorts and golf courses," reports SYNAPSES. "City dwellers are displaced by five star hotels

and



foreign factories. They are moved into so-called 'New Towns' — usually swampy areas or dust bowls — far from their jobs and schools."

Action for Corporate Accountability (ACA) wants to clarify just how little progress has been made by international leaders to stop the marketing of breastmilk substitutes, despite the promises and assurances made by formula manufacturers such as Nestlé and American Home

Products (AHP) to *BQ* [see Nestlé article on page 29]. The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), which was designed to eliminate free and low-cost formula to new mothers in hospitals while promoting natural breastfeeding, has been watered down to be the Breastfeeding Health Initiative (BfHI), which recommends changes instead of mandating them, reports ACA. An example of the watered down language: "BFHI Step 4: Help mothers initiate breastfeeding within a *half-hour* of birth; BfHI Step 4: Offer all mothers the opportunity to initiate breastfeeding within *one hour* of birth." ACA is continuing its boycott of Nestlé and AHP.

An enormous coalition of organizations around the world has called for a boycott of Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company. Shell is considered to be a major force behind the brutal regime in Nigeria, which executed activist leader Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other activists on November 10, 1995 [see related article on page 22].

Wal-Mart has been beaten at its own game in Olympia, Washington, reports Save A County — Boycott Wal-Mart. Apparently the residents of Candlewood Manor, the mobile home park upon which Wal-Mart had planned to build a new store, have succeeded in putting together \$3.3 million in low-interest loans, allowing them to exercise their right to have first shot at buying the land,

Ontario Court Bans Boycott

A decision handed down January 23, 1996, by the Ontario Divisional Court has struck a serious blow against democratic rights of free expression in Canada, declaring a consumer boycott to be illegal. The Court ruled that the Friends of the Lubicon boycott of the Daishowa paper company was illegal.

It was just last May, 1995, that a lower court had thrown out the injunction application made by Daishowa against the Friends. But the Divisional Court overruled the lower court, stating that, while the Court held that boycotts are not necessarily illegal, they are illegal when specifically intended to cause economic damage to the boycott target.

"This decision seriously jeopardizes freedom of expression," said lawyer Karen Wristen of the Sierra Legal Defense Fund, which is representing the Friends of the Lubicon. "The Court has essentially said that the intention to cause economic harm made this boycott illegal. Every successful boycott inevitably results in an economic impact on the targeted company. It is difficult to imagine how any boycott could be said to be legal under this reasoning."

The Friends called the boycott in 1991 in order to persuade Daishowa to forego logging on Lubicon Indian land in Alberta. To date, 47 major retail chains have chosen to honor the boycott by switching to alternative paper packaging suppliers. Daishowa claims the boycott has cost them \$8 million (Canadian) in lost sales. The Friends have announced that they will appeal the decision.

as guaranteed under Washington State law. Still, boycott organizers are encouraging consumers to continue boycotting the retail giant even though the specific goal of its initial boycott has been met. "With Wal-Mart still pursuing an interest in Thurston County, another boycott is being organized to protest Wal-Mart's: unfair labor practices...; third world goods-producer exploits...; environmental damage...; and local economic destruction..." says Save A County, which recommends that *BQ* readers check out the book, *Wal-Mart Comes to Washington*, a study by Don Hopps and the Coalition for a Livable Washington.

Animal Rights

The Maryland Animal Liberation Front Support Group (MD-ALFSG) is asking that travelers and business people boycott Omni Hotels. The Baltimore Omni Hotel sponsors an annual fur show and sale for twenty of the world's largest furriers, reports MD-ALFSG, which is demanding that the fur show be canceled. The group wants to see the cruel fur industry ended.

Procter & Gamble (P&G) was greeted with one million P&G coupons at its annual shareholders meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio on October 10, 1995. The coupons had been collected over the past year by In Defense of Animals (IDA), which continues to boycott the consumer products giant over its continued animal testing. IDA collected the coupons from thousands of consumers to demonstrate to P&G shareholders the level of discontent with P&G's continued animal testing.

Labor

We mourn the loss of PCUN President and Co-founder Cipriano Ferral, who died on September 13, 1995. Cipriano helped build PCUN, which has been working to organize farm workers in Oregon and maintains a powerful boycott against NORPAC and Steinfeld's food companies [see Fall 1994 issue]. I had the pleasure of meeting Cipriano when I visited the PCUN campaign in the farm fields of

Oregon's Willamette Valley in June of 1994. I found him both gentle and powerful, the mark of a strong leader. He will be missed.

Chateau Ste. Michelle workers, who in June, 1995 chose the United Farm Workers of Washington State (UFWWS) as their union, unanimously ratified the first-ever union farm-labor contract in Washington State history on October 22. That a contract vote happened at all was historic, as the vineyard workers are the first ever to win union representation at all in Washington. The UFWWS had waged a seven-year boycott against the US Tobacco-owned winery, which culminated in the workers voting for the union as their collective bargaining representative in the landmark June 2, 1995 vote. The contract, which was approved in October, contains a pension plan, medical and dental benefits, guaranteed wage increases, paid vacations, holidays and grievance procedures, among other provisions.

BQ has received initial notification of two new labor boycotts. Crestar Bank, based in the mid-Atlantic States, is charged with discrimination in lending and hiring by the International Union of Gas Workers, while Lafayette Park Hotel, in San Francisco, is being accused of union-busting by HERE (Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees Union). *BQ* will report more fully on these two boycotts in its next issue.

Environment

Earth First! co-founder Mike Roselle, former Indiana Congressman Jim Jontz and National Audubon Vice President Brock Evans were among those arrested at demonstrations against logging in the Sugarloaf timber sale in the ancient forests of Southern Oregon's Siskiyou Mountains. Since the passage of the Timber Salvage Rider as an amendment to other legislation approved by the U.S. Congress earlier in 1995, logging activity has resumed at a feverish pace in numerous areas where logging had been halted by court action.

In effect, the Salvage Rider legislatively over-rode judicial action in a clear disruption of Constitutional balance of power measures. Unfortunately, legal and political challenges to the Rider may come too late, as once the old-growth forests and sensitive eco-systems are gone, they simply are gone. Siskiyou Project organizers continue to target Boise-Cascade as "the *number one* logger of ancient trees", and encourages consumers to boycott the company's products. The Siskiyou Project joins with Save America's Forests, the Student Environmental Action Coalition and countless other groups in encouraging concerned U.S. citizens to urge their elected representatives to repeal the "Logging Without Laws" Rider.

On November 10, 1995, Friends of Clayoquot Sound announced that *The New York Times* had agreed to drop MacMillan Bloedel as a paper supplier. The Friends had been pressuring the newspaper, as it continues to pressure other papers, to stop buying paper produced by Bloedel and other British Columbia pulp processors destroying the ancient forests of Vancouver Island's Clayoquot Sound [see Summer 1995 issue for more background]. "We applaud *The Times'* decision, and we call on all companies with a conscience to do the same," said the Friends' Christopher Hatch. "As long as Clayoquot's pristine areas are under threat, and as long as destructive logging continues, we'll keep up this campaign," vowed Friends' Director Valerie Langer. "Some people think Clayoquot has been saved, but the pristine areas are still scheduled for logging, and clearcutting is still going on."

Civil Rights

The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee reports that Peltier has been moved from Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, and is expressing concern for his safety. It is asking concerned individuals to write to U.S. President Bill Clinton to appeal for clemency for Peltier. A massive demonstration in support of Peltier is

Mitsubishi Begins To Bend Under Boycott

Editor's note: If you ever wonder about the impact of a boycott while the boycott is still in effect, take a look at what is going on at Mitsubishi, through the eyes of the Rainforest Action Network (RAN).

Mark Westlund, RAN, San Francisco — Mitsubishi Corporation is in a strange predicament, and it just may be that its American-operated affiliates — Mitsubishi Electric America and Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America — will force the corporation to abandon its traditional extractive policies in favor of supporting and developing sustainable business practices.

Mitsubishi Corporation is a long-standing target of direct action campaigns by Rainforest Action Network and like-minded environmental groups around the world. In the United States, boycotts and demonstrations are being directed at Mitsubishi's electronics and automotive divisions that, though not the branches of the corporate family most responsible for rapacious deforestation, are certainly the most visible to the American consumer.

Mitsubishi Electric and bowed to the pressure and come primary concern of the corporation for an immediate end to theence at trade shows and which they viewed as ex-the smooth running of response to the boy-

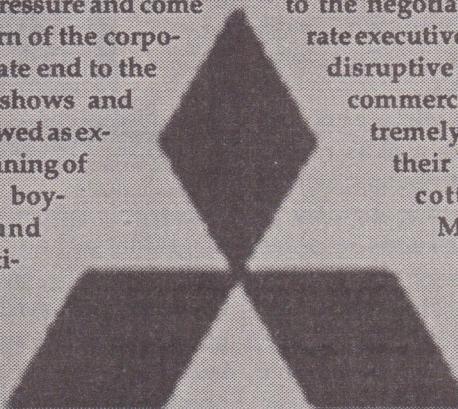
Electric and Sales have insti-
Group on For-
istered by Mountain and Global
which ex-

Mitsubishi Motor Sales have to the negotiating table. The rate executives was to bargain disruptive civil disobedience, commercial expositions, extremely detrimental to their business. In re-cott, Mitsubishi Mitsubishi Motor tuted a Systems ests — admin- the Rocky Institute Futures — plores the

development of alternatives for traditionally wood-based consumer products. Also, the companies are founding members of the Future 500 club, a league of businesses that have adopted a mission to do good by the environment by reducing their consumption of wood products and other natural resources through conservation, increased efficiency and the use of alternatives.

Mitsubishi Electric and Mitsubishi Motor Sales negotiated for five months with Mitsubishi Corporation and its U.S. subsidiary, Mitsubishi International Corporation, to adopt similar standards. To date, Mitsubishi Corporation declines any involvement with either the systems panel or the Future 500.

However, despite this refusal, Mitsubishi Corporation has surprised conservationists and environmentalists the world over by selling off all their shares of Daiya Malaysia — one of Malaysia's most destructive logging operations — and by agreeing to an independent commission to review the environmental impact of a salt-mining project in Baja California that would have destroyed one of the three lagoons that gray whales use as a breeding ground.



being organized for March 20, 1996, in Washington, DC, and other locations throughout the U.S. For more information on these events, contact: 'Free Peltier Now', PO Box 76609, Washington, DC 20013-6609, USA.

The Washington Music Industry Coalition (WMIC) and JAMPAC have called for a boycott of two radio stations which are practicing censorship. "Both stations have had their air staffs censored and their format altered by campus administrators in recent months," reports WMIC. In the case of WEMR, at Emerson College in Massachusetts, rap recordings have essentially been removed from the air and a popular rap music show shut down, says JAMPAC. At WUSC, the radio station of the University of South Carolina, the student air staff was first locked out and then removed from the air under false pretenses, says JAMPAC. "Administrators sighted the DJ's airing of songs by 'Pansy Division' as a reason for the shutdown," says WMIC. "They also falsified 'complaints' from the FCC."

JAMPAC and WMIC are encouraging musicians, as well as record companies and distributors, whose records may be getting air play at either of the two stations to order their records to be removed from the stations' play lists. The two organizations are also asking that musicians and record companies boycott the distribution of any future music to the stations until free expression is restored there. For more information, call JAMPAC at (800) 8800-JAM, or see the Musicland boycott listing in the *Ongoing Boycotts* section.

Updating a story in the Fall 1995 issue, a jury acquitted the owners of The Newsstand in Bellingham, Washington, of "promoting obscenity" charges on February 1, 1996. The Newsstand had been charged with the offense because it had offered for sale an issue of the magazine, *Answer ME!*, in its store. While the magazine had offended some, no Court has yet determined the material itself to be legally considered "obscene".

The American Family Association

(AFA) has suspended its boycott of Unilever after the company assured the AFA that it is revising its television advertising policies. "AFA's position is now to give Unilever opportunity to reflect changed policies in actual practice," reports AFA. AFA had been boycotting Unilever to protest its sponsorship of television programming which AFA felt threatened Christian family values.

AFA has added two new boycotts to its list. Circle K convenience stores is being targeted by AFA because

it is

test ban treaty by the U.S., France, Britain and the other nuclear powers. In the meantime, boycott organizers still hold out the threat of a renewed boycott of any power which resumes nuclear testing.

Taxpayer Rights

ALERT (Against Legislation Enacting Regressive Taxation) has called for a boycott of municipal bonds being sold to build a new stadium for the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team. Charging that the tax is regressive, that the Brewers are too financially unstable to guarantee repayment of the bonds, and that the tax amounts to corporate welfare, ALERT has challenged the five-county tax in Court and is pushing for consumer rejection of the bonds.

Meanwhile, fans of the Cleveland Browns football team may be organizing a boycott of the National Football League (NFL) unless the League acts to end the practice of "franchise free-agency". The Browns are trying to move to Baltimore, Maryland, while other teams in the NFL, including the Houston Oilers and the Seattle Seahawks, have announced intentions to move their teams. In 1995, both Los Angeles-based NFL franchises moved out of the city. The clear motivating factor in all cases is increased profits for team owners, at the expense of fans and tax-payers. Team owners are literally blackmailing city and state governments into providing hundreds of millions of dollars of tax-payer subsidies (or "corporate welfare") in order to keep teams from moving—or to lure them away from other cities. This has resulted in a dog-eat-dog mentality of competition between cities over sports franchises throughout the U.S.

"America's largest retailer of porn magazines such as *Playboy*, *Penthouse* and *Hustler*." And Walt Disney Company has been targeted by AFA because it has "extended insurance benefits to the live-in partners of homosexual employees...; allowed homosexual celebrations in its theme parks; produced highly objectionable films; allowed a convicted child molester to direct a Disney movie; published a book aimed at homosexuals; and promoted numerous other anti-family policies and activities."

Peace

French President Chirac announced that France was discontinuing its nuclear bomb tests in the South Pacific on January 29, 1996. This resulted in the suspension of the international boycott launched against France in response to the tests last summer. But, organizers state that a permanent suspension is dependent on the signing of a comprehensive



(see News & Updates on back page)

DOMINO SUGAR WORKERS HORMEL'd: International Union Sells Out Local

It has been ten years since the proud members of UFCW Local P-9 were crushed under the feet of their own union. What happened at the Hormel meat packing plant in Austin, Minnesota is now a part of history, and the stuff of entire books. Even a residual boycott still graces the pages of *BQ*.

Indeed, when the United Food & Commercial Workers International pulled the plug on Local P-9—which was just beginning to turn the tide with Hormel—it was shocking, and it marked an ugly turning point in the history of organized labor in the U.S. Meat packers locals throughout Midwest—at Patrick Cudahey, John Morrell, Oscar Meyer, etc.—saw their unions similarly crushed. These hard-working women and men, who had honored the American Dream, committed to the company, and paid their union dues suddenly found themselves abandoned by their union, their company, and the American Dream itself, just so some greedy corporate big-shots and union bosses could maintain their own lavish lifestyles.

So went the Reagan-era of the 1980s, which began with President Ronald Reagan firing striking Air Traffic Controllers. Millions of union jobs were eliminated in the U.S. during the twelve anti-labor years of the Reagan and Bush administrations. And with the election of Democratic President William Jefferson Clinton to the White House in November, 1992, came renewed hope for unions in the U.S.

In the industrial city of Decatur, Illinois, union workers felt that, with Clinton in office, they could hold out against the anti-union forces at work at almost every major employer in the city. But so far, their hopes, and the Clinton administration, seem to have failed them.

At Caterpillar, Firestone/Bridgestone and AE Staley, contractual disputes led to worker lock-outs and the hiring of scab labor. Slowly but surely, picketing workers watched their jobs be eliminated, their bank accounts emptied, their spirits

crushed, and the very companies they helped to build call in riot police to push them away. It was the new labor battleground—which the workers themselves called “the war zone”—and would attract international attention as such.

At AE Staley in particular, workers received little help from their union's international office or from the AFL-CIO. Neglected by the United Paper Workers International union headquarters, Local 7837 turned to Ray Rogers at Corporate Campaign, Inc., who helped them organize an extremely visible and well-organized boycott of AE Staley's most visible product, Domino Sugar. They also pressured numerous Staley clients, like Miller Brewing Company and PepsiCo, and Staley backers, like State Farm Insurance Companies and Archer Daniels Midland. And, while storm clouds blackened over State Farm and ADM, Miller stopped doing business with Staley, and PepsiCo was reported to be on the verge of switching suppliers at the end of 1995.

Things were looking up for Local 7837 as 1995 drew to a close, and much like Local P-9 at Hormel, Local 7837 believed they were going to win their long hard fight with Staley with their own sweat and determination—just like they had made Staley a successful company in the first place—without the help of their Union bosses. What they did not count on was that, just as with Local P-9, their Union International was about to step in to shut them down and join Staley on the other side of the fence with the scabs.

Late in 1995, the bosses from the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) International offices in Tennessee arrived in Decatur and installed new leadership at Local 7837. Then, they began barring old union officers and union members from union offices and meetings, while they held secret negotiations with Staley executives. Then, in mid-December, they appeared with a “new” contract proposal in hand and heavily cam-

paigned the remaining membership to accept it, telling them what a good package it was while refusing to answer specific questions about it. The membership, feeling betrayed and exhausted, approved the contract by only a 56%-44% margin. The truth was that this contract was almost the same as the first “take-it-or-leave-it” contract Staley offered the union just before the lock-out first began almost three years ago.

For the some 760 union members locked-out, only 350 jobs were now being offered by Staley. Most of the jobs had been given away to non-union “sub-contractors” by the “new” contract. And not surprisingly, fewer than 170 of the original 760 workers chose to return. The majority of workers at the plant were made up of scab workers from the lock-out—scab labor who now carried union cards.

So the boycotts of Domino Sugar and State Farm Insurance are now over, formally ended by the International, much like with the UFCW after they ended the Hormel strike. And most of the original brave workers at the Staley plant are looking for new jobs, much like with Local P-9 workers after the Hormel strike. Perhaps now we should look for the UPIU to change the name of the Local, just as the UFCW changed Local P-9 in Austin, Minnesota to simply Local 9, perhaps as one last final insult to its members it had shafted.

Seems little has changed in the labor trenches in the U.S. since 1986. The enemies continue to be both the employers and the Union bosses. And, the lesson learned by the men and women of UPIU Local 7837 in Decatur, Illinois should not be one forgotten by UPIU Local members involved in labor dispute elsewhere in the U.S., or Local members of any other union. Clearly, a boss is a boss, and workers can only rely on themselves. You can stop boycotting Domino Sugar if you like, but in many parts of the country unionists are still “cramming their Spam.” —ZDL

ACA is also asking consumers to let store managements know that they are boycotting Nestlé and AHP products. Additionally, ACA asks that Co-op and other store managers let their distributors know why they have chosen not to carry Nestlé and AHP products.

Other major Nestlé product lines include MJB foods, Hills Brothers coffee, Stouffer's foods, Libby's, Contadina and Perrier — which owns Calistoga, Poland Springs and numerous other bottled water companies. Other American Home Products lines include American Home Foods, Dennison's chili, Chef Boy-ar-dee, Q-Tips, Jiffy Pop, Whitehall Laboratories and Today birth control products.

For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact ACA, UNICEF, Nestlé and/or AHP as follows:

Jan Richter
Action for Corporate
Accountability
910 17th St NW Suite 413
Washington, DC 20006, USA
(202) 776-0595

Janet Nelson
Chief, NGO Liaison Section
United Nations Children's Fund

3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA
(212) 326-7000

Mr. Tim Crull
President and CEO
Nestlé USA
800 North Brand
Glendale, CA 91203, USA

Mr. John R. Stafford
Chairman and CEO
American Home
Products Corporation
685 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017-4085, USA
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ON-GOING BOYCOTTS

The following listing of on-going boycotts is current through January 15, 1996. Listings in this section are basic, and do not provide a complete view of the boycotts. Issue volume and number following a boycott listing denotes when boycott was previously featured in *Boycott Quarterly*. New boycotts are listed in italics. Readers are encouraged to use the following information to assist them in further researching these boycott disputes on their own.

Adidas, Browning, Florsheim & Puma Nutshell: These companies use kangaroo skins in some of their products, and the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) charges that these kangaroos are killed inhumanely, unnecessarily and, in many cases, are threatened species. **Called by:** IWC, 70 E Falmouth Hwy, East Falmouth, MA 02536-5954, USA, (508) 548-8328; **Companies:** Adidas USA, Inc., 15 Independence Blvd., Warren, NJ 07059, USA; Browning, Route One, Morgan, UT 84050, USA; Florsheim, 130 S. Canal St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60606, USA; Puma, 147 Centre St., Brockton, MA 02402, USA

Alaska Airlines Nutshell: Alaska Airlines sponsors the Iditarod Dogsled Race, a 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. The company has been added to the boycott list by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers. **Called by:** United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers, PO Box 670144, Chugiak, AK 99567, (907) 688-3103; **Company:** Ray Vecci, CEO, Alaska Airlines, 19300 Pacific Highway S, Seattle, WA 98188

America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell: AAA is charged by boycott organizers with promoting a wide variety of activities that are abusive to animals, including circuses and marine mammal parks. **Called by:** Simon Oswitch, Animal Emancipation, Inc., 1223 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 856, Santa Monica, CA 90403, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Paul Verkuil, President & CEO, AAA, 1000 AAA St, Heathrow, FL 32746, USA

American Express Nutshell: American Express continues to promote and sell fur coats in its catalogues, reports People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** Mr. Golub, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

American Home Products Nutshell: A coalition of animal rights groups in Canada and the U.S. charges American Home Products

(AHP) subsidiary, Ayerst Organics, with the "abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, overprescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process. Ayerst Organics practices Pregnant Mare Urine farming (PMU) as a method of producing estrogen therapy drugs for women going through menopause, organizers report. **Called by:** Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 2203, Winnipeg, MB R3C 3R5, Canada, 204-477-6203; People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; (Premarin only) Friends of Animals, Inc., 777 Post Rd, Darien, CT 06820, USA, 203-656-1522; **Company:** Robert Essner, President, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, PO Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101, 215-971-5823; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA

American Home Products (see also: Nestlé)

Amoco Nutshell: Natural gas drilling by Amoco in Southwestern Colorado is threatening the environment and property rights, charges the San Juan Citizens Alliance. **Called by:** San Juan Citizens Alliance, c/o Western Colorado Congress, PO Box 2461, Durango, CO 81302, USA, 303-259-3583. **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, 800-227-3329

Anheuser-Busch Nutshell: Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is charged with endangering the lives of marine mammals by keeping them in captivity in various marine parks, such as Sea World and Busch Gardens, that Busch owns and operates, report boycott organizers. **Called by:** Ben White, Friends of Animals, PO Box 3282, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-3282, USA; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, (415) 388-9641, USA; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

Arizona Iced Tea (see G. Heileman Brewing Company)

Beef Nutshell: Over 70% of the public lands in the western 11 states are grazed by cattle which damage critical habitat at the tax payers expense for only 3% of the US beef supply, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Denzel & Nancy Ferguson, Star Route, Bates, OR 97817, USA; Oregon Natural Desert Association, 16 NW Kansas Ave, Bend, OR 97701-3202, USA; **Companies:** Vice President for Environmental Affairs, McDonalds Corporation, Kroc Drive, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA; Burger King, USA, 17777 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33157, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

Boise-Cascade Nutshell: The Siskiyou Project

and Kalmiopsis Earth First! report that the US National Forest Service has awarded to Boise-Cascade a timber sale in a roadless area of the Siskiyou National forest in Southwest Oregon that contains an undisturbed ancient forest included in an Ancient forest Reserve. The groups are demanding that the company abandon the sale. **Called by:** Siskiyou Project, PO Box 220, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA, 503-592-4459; Kalmiopsis Earth First!, PO Box 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA; **Company:** George Haard, CEO, Bosie Cascade Corp., PO Box 50, Boise, ID 83728, USA, 208-384-6161

Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH or rBST) Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge that FDA approved rBGH (a genetically engineered drug designed to increase milk production in dairy cows) without thorough enough health safety testing, despite negative test results, a huge surplus of milk and the concerns of thousands of dairy farmers. **Called by:** Dr. Michael Hansen, Consumer Policy Institute, Consumers Union, 101 Truman Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703, USA; Pure Food Campaign, Foundation on Economic Trends, 1130 17th Street NW, #630, Washington, DC 20036, USA, 218-226-4164; Dump the National Dairy Board Campaign, Route One, 1033 Havlik Road, Wonewoc, WI 53968, USA; **Industry Associations targeted:** National Dairy Board, Dairy News & Information Center, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20007, USA; Animal Health Institute, BGH Lobby, 119 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2058, USA; **Major dairy companies targeted:** Howard Dean, CEO, Dean Foods Company, 3600 N River Road, Franklin Park, IL 60131-2185, USA; RJ Ventures, Chairman, Borden, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, USA; Richard P. Mayer, CEO, Kraft General Foods, One Kraft Court, Glenview, IL 60025, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

British Columbia Forest Products/ MacMillan Bloedel Nutshell: Organizers charge that MacMillan Bloedel and the BC provincial government are destroying delicate ancient forests on Clayoquot Sound on BC's Vancouver Island, and violating native peoples' land rights in the process. **Called by:** Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino, BC Canada, (604) 725-4218; **Company:** Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087; Robert Findlay, CEO, MacMillan Bloedel, 925 Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V8C 3L2, Canada, (604) 661-8000; W.L. Sauder, CEO, International Forest Products, PO Box 49114, 1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1H7, Canada, (604) 681-3221

Browning (see: Adidas)

Carmé Nutshell: Cruelty-free Carmé merged with the International Research and Development Corporation, which reportedly does extensive testing on animals. **Called by:** People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, (301) 770-PETA; **Company:** Carmé, 84

Galli Drive, Novato, CA 94947, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Champion International Nutshell: Charging that Champion International is guilty of environmentally devastating forestry and paper processing practices, Boycott Champion is calling for a boycott of the company, which produces paper for such clients as *National Geographic*, *Time*, *Food Lion*, *Office Depot* and *Carnation*. **Called by:** Champion Boycott, c/o the Center, 219 Log Home Rd, LaFollette, TN 37766, USA, (615) 562-5934; **Company:** Andrew Sigler, CEO, Champion International, One Champion Plaza, Stamford, CT 06921, USA, (203) 358-7000

Chevron Nutshell: Chevron is charged with being a major funder of the so-called "wise use" movement, a movement which measures the value of the environment based on its ability to make money. Boycott organizers say the wise use movement is promoting mining, drilling and logging, along with other destructive practices, in environmentally sensitive areas. **Called by:** Boycott Chevron, Rt 5 Box 344D, Santa Fe, NM 87501, USA; **Company:** Kenneth Derr, Chairman, Chevron Oil, 225 Bush St, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA

China Nutshell: The Chinese government is responsible for countless human rights violations in the once sovereign nation of Tibet, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** International Campaign for Tibet, 1735 I St NW #615, Washington, DC 20006-2402, USA, (202) 785-1515; Tibetan Rights Campaign, PO Box 31966, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-547-1015; **Company:** Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520

Chinese Toys (see: Toycott)

Circle K Stores Nutshell: Circle K is America's largest retailer of porn magazines such as *Playboy*, *Penthouse* and *Hustler*, charges the American Family Association. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036, amfamily@ebicom.net; **Company:** John Antioco, Pres, Circle K, 3003 North Central Ave, Phoenix, AZ 85013, USA, (602) 437-0600

Clorox Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Clorox with producing chlorine and chlorinated compounds which are an environmental health threat to all living matter. Clorox is asked to produce more bio-safe products in accordance with an international movement to ban chlorinated chemicals. **Called by:** The Committee for Universal Security, 1095 Smith Grade, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; **Company:** Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 9461, USA

Cobb County, Georgia Nutshell: The Commissioners of Cobb County, a suburban county outside Atlanta, passed a resolution declaring "gay lifestyles units" incompatible with Cobb County, and later, after a failed attempt to censor Queer art, eliminated all

government funding of the arts, reports the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation - Atlanta Chapter (GLAAD/Atlanta). **Called by:** Carl Lange, GLAAD/Atlanta, PO Box 55111, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA, 404-876-1398, hotline: 404-605-7477; **Company:** Cobb County Board of Commissioners, 100 Cherokee St, Marietta, GA 30090, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Coca-Cola, Sears Roebuck & Co., and United Airlines Nutshell: The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition is targeting these corporate sponsors of Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium, which recently captured three Pacific white-sided dolphins, in an effort to force the aquarium to release the dolphins back into the wild. **Called by:** Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 66, Yorkville, IL 60545, USA **Companies:** Mr. Roberto Goizueta, CEO, The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121; Mr. Edward Brennan, Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 233 S Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60684, USA, 708-286-2500; Mr. Greenfield, CEO, United Airlines, PO Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666, USA, 708-952-6796

Coors Nutshell: Animal Emancipation, Inc, has called for a boycott of Coors because of the company's extensive sponsorship of rodeos, which AE argues are cruel to animals. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Vivian Taylor, Consumer Affairs, Adolph Coors Brewing Co., Golden, CO 80401-1295, USA

Cracker Barrel Restaurants Nutshell: Cracker Barrel fired a number of gay and lesbian employees after issuing a statement in early 1991 which stated that the company would no longer hire people "whose sexual preferences fail to demonstrate normal, heterosexual values," charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Queer Nation Atlanta, PO Box 8233, Atlanta, GA 30306, USA. **Company:** Dan Evins, Pres., Cracker Barrel Old Country Stores, Inc., PO Box 787, Hartman Drive, Lebanon, TN 37088-0787, USA

Daishowa paper products Nutshell: Daishowa is accused of clearcutting forests on Lubicon Indian lands. **Called by:** Friends of the Lubicon, 485 Ridelle Avenue, Toronto, ON M6B 1K6, Canada, 416-783-4694; **Company:** Daishowa Canada Co., Ltd., 1530 Royal Trust Tower, Edmonton Centre, 10205 101th Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2, Canada, 403-425-9122. See Vol. 2, No. 3

Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. Nutshell: Diamond Walnut Growers are charged with hiring permanent replacements for striking workers, predominantly female, who had, in 1985, accepted a 30% pay cut to help bail out the company. The company is now profitable. This is the first strike ever at Diamond. **Called by:** Economic Boycott Campaign, Teamsters Local 601, 745 E. Miner Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202, USA, 209-546-7476; **Company:** Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., 1050

Diamond Street, Stockton, CA 95202, USA.
See Vol. 1, No. 2

Disney Nutshell: Disney has extended benefits to the partners of homosexual employees, has allowed queer groups to hold events at the Company's theme parks, and has produced other materials portraying queers in a positive light, promoting "numerous other anti-family policies and activities," charges the American Family Association. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036, amfamily@ebicom.net; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Several organizations have targeted Disney with boycotts in order to stop the company from building a massive theme park, known as "Disney's America", from being built on sensitive lands in the mid-Atlantic region of the Eastern U.S. While Disney has abandoned its proposed Haymarket, Virginia, location, the company is still looking for another site in the region, and boycott organizers are maintaining their boycotts until they are sure it will not be another inappropriate site. **Called by:** Boycott Disney, One Heights terrace, Little Silver, NJ 07739, USA; Save the Battlefield Coalition, PO Box 110, Catharpin, VA 22018, USA, (703) 754-4467; Protect Historic America, PO Box 640, Haymarket, VA 22069, USA, (703) 754-3910; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Charging that the proposed expansion of the Disneyland Park in Anaheim, California, will cost local taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies and will destroy existing neighborhoods, Anaheim Home has called for a boycott of Disney, demanding they call off the expansion. **Called by:** Anaheim Home, 1117 Wakefield Pl, Anaheim, CA 92802, USA, (714) 971-7516; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Charging Disney with racism, sexism, union busting and numerous other complaints, a coalition of groups including NOW, the National Hispanic Media Coalition, the California Peace and Freedom Party and Native American activists have begun targeting the company with protests. The first of several related boycotts expected to be called over the next few months was called personally by Laura Molina, who charges Disney with practicing racist employment policies in its Imagineering division. **Called by:** Laura Molina, c/o NOW, PO box 7141, Van Nuys, CA 91409, USA, (818) 355-0360; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Dixon-Ticonderoga Nutshell: Dixon-Ticonderoga uses endangered rainforest wood in some of its pencils, charges Rainforest

Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Gino N. Pala, President, Dixon-Ticonderoga Pencils, 2600 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 200, Maitland, FL 32751, USA, 800-824-9430

Dole/Castle & Cooke Nutshell: Castle & Cooke, parent company of Dole, has locked out some union workers and relocated the jobs of other union workers at its Salinas, CA plant, has discriminated against women in hiring and scheduling at other plants and has endangered employees and the environment through safety violations and improper use of agricultural chemicals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** UFCW Local 78-B, 1155 Harkins Rd., Suite C, Salinas, CA 93901, USA, 408-422-0457; **Company:** David Delorenzo, Pres., Castle & Cooke, 10900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA, 213-824-1500

Ernst Home & Garden Centers Nutshell: Ernst is demanding significant wage and benefit reductions from its employees in order to bail out its ailing parent company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, charges UFCW Local 1001. **Called by:** UFCW Local 1001, 12838 SE 40th Place, Suite 201, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA, 206-644-2292; **Company:** Tom Stanton, Senior Vice President, Ernst Home Center, Inc., 1511 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, USA, 206-621-6700

Farm-Raised Fish Nutshell: Fish farms cause pollution, spread stronger fish diseases, increase the incidence of Red Tide, dilute the fish gene pool and increase the level of chemicals in the fish we eat, charge the Ocean Resource Conservation Alliance (ORCA) and the British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society (BCCMLPS). **Called by:** Mr. Teri Dawe, ORCA, Box 1189, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0, Canada; Alois Schillinger, President, British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society, 210-3404 Kalum Street, Terrace, BC V8G 2N6, Canada; **Companies:** Write ORCA or BCCMLPS for companies

Florida Boycott Nutshell: Begun in response to Tampa's repeal of a Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation, the Florida Boycott is designed to encourage visitors and residents to restrict their spending only to businesses in Central Florida that have signed agreements *not* to discriminate based on sexual orientation. **Called by:** Human Rights Task Force, 1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652, Tampa, FL 33629, USA, (813) 273-8769; write or call for a directory of businesses signed on to the Boycott. **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

Florsheim (see: Adidas)

Ford Motor Company Nutshell: Ford discriminates against Catholics at its West Belfast plant in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, 202-544-0568; **Company:** Mr. Alex P.

Trotman, CEO, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI 48121, USA, 313-322-9223. **See Vol. 3, No. 3**

G. Heileman Brewing Co./Hornell Brewing Co. Nutshell: The two companies are distributing a beer called Crazy Horse, which boycott organizers say disgraces the memory of the legendary Native American of the same name. **Called by:** American Indian Movement (AIM), 2300 Cedar Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA, 612-724-3129; Wisconsin Greens, PO Box 1002, Marshfield, WI 54449-7002, USA, 715-472-2728; Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, Inc. (HONOR), 2647 North Stowell Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, 414-963-1324; Crazy Horse Defense Project, PO Box 16278 - Elway Station, St. Paul, MN 55116, USA, (612) 870-9006; **Companies:** Thomas J. Rattigan, G. Heileman Brewing Co., PO Box 459, La Crosse, WI 54602, USA, 608-785-1000; Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons, Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co., 4501 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11203, USA, 718-227-2111. **See Vol. 2, No. 3**

Georgia Pacific (see: Weyerhaeuser)

Gillette Products Nutshell: Gillette continues to do product safety testing on animals when such tests are not required by law, unnecessary and have non-animal alternatives, charges People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** The Gillette Company, Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 4**

Gold Nutshell: The mining of gold in Montana, and elsewhere, causes ground water pollution and environmental degradation through strip-mining, and valuable federal lands are privatized for very little money based on a mining law dating back to the 1840's, charges the Montana Environmental Center. **Called by:** David Zimmerman, Montana Environmental Center, PO Box 253, Pony, MT 59747, USA; Boycott Gold Jewelry, PO Box 1514, Tonasket, WA 98844, USA; **Companies:** All gold jewelry — contact organizers for specific companies

Grapes (California Table) Nutshell: California grape growers are accused by the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) of providing poor wages and working conditions, using dangerous pesticides and refusing to allow fair union elections. **Called by:** UFW, La Paz, Keene, CA 93570, USA, 805-822-5571; **Companies:** Pavich, Route 2 Box 291, Delano, CA 93215, USA **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan Nutshell: Grand Metropolitan, owners of Pillsbury, Hagan-Daz, Burger King, Alpo and Green Giant, has moved hundreds of Green Giant union jobs from California to Mexico, where workers are poorly paid and environmental standards are less stringent, charges Trabajadores Desplazado. **Called by:**

Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant: Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant, 434 Main Street #222, Watsonville, CA 95076, USA; Company: Paul Walsh, Frozen Foods Operations, The Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402, USA, (800) 767-4466. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Guatemalan Coffee Nutshell: Guatemala is one of the worst human rights violators in the Western Hemisphere, and the Mayan peoples of Guatemala continue to be the main target of the officially sponsored repression and human rights violations, charge boycott organizers. Called by: National Guatemala Coffee Boycott Coalition, 1377 K St, #191, Washington, DC 20005, USA; Company: CACIF, Ruta 69-21, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Heineken & Amstel Light Nutshell: Heineken is in a business partnership with SLORC, the military ruling government of Burma, which is under an international boycott, reports Wetlands Rainforest Action Group (WRAG). See PepsiCo listing for more details. Called by: WRAG, 161 Hudson St, New York, NY 10013, USA, (212) 966-4225; Company: Michael Foley, Pres, Heineken USA, 50 Main St, White Plains, NY 10606, USA, (914) 681-4111; Mr. Karel Vuursteen, Pres, Heineken N.V., Tweede Weteringplantsoen 21, 10017 ZD, Amsterdam, Netherlands, (011) 31-20-523-9239

Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Nutshell: Hoechst AG, the German parent of Hoechst-Roussel, has received permission from the U.S. Food & Drug Administration for its subsidiary to begin testing of RU-486, also known as "the abortion pill", in preparation for the drugs entry into the U.S. market. Boycott organizers are targeting the company's other products with a boycott intended to encourage the company to abandon its intentions to market RU-486 in the U.S. Called by: American Life League, PO Box 1350, Stafford, VA 22555, USA, (703) 659-4171; Focus on the Family, 8605 Explorer Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80920, USA, (719) 531-3400; National Right to Life, 419 7th St, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004, USA, (202) 626-8825; Company: John Herdklotz, President, Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Route 202-206, PO Box 2500, Somerville, NJ 08876-1258, USA

Holiday Inns Nutshell: All corporately owned Holiday Inns carry Satellite Cinema movie service which includes in-room porn movies, charges American Family Association (AFA). AFA reports that Holiday Inns is the largest provider of in-room pornographic movies in the United States. Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Bryan Langston, Chairman, 3 Ravinia Dr., Suite 2000, Atlanta, GA 30346, USA, 800-HOLIDAY

Holly Farms (see: Tyson Foods)

Home Savings Nutshell: Home Savings wants to develop an area in Ventura County, California known as Ahmanson Ranch, and

boycott organizers charge that the development, if allowed, will destroy hundreds of areas of native grasslands which is home to rare oak trees, eagle habitat and Indian archaeological sites, as well as the rural quality of life of the area. Called by: Vince Curtis, Friends of Ahmanson Ranch, 21755 Ventura Blvd #207, Woodland Hills, CA 91364, USA, (818) 386-5998; Company: Charles Rinehart, CEO, Home Savings, 4900 Rivergrade Road, Irwindale, CA 91706, USA, (818) 960-6311

HoneyBaked Ham Nutshell: HoneyBaked purchases pig body parts from factory farms and slaughterhouses that engage in cruel and abusive treatment of animals, charge boycott organizers. Called by: Orange County People for Animals, PO Box 28918, Santa Ana, CA 92799, USA, 714-751-OCPA; Company: Louis Schmidt, Sr., President, HoneyBaked Ham, Inc, PO Box 7040, Troy, MI 48007, USA

Hormel Nutshell: Hormel is accused of unfair labor practices, unsafe working conditions, forcing cuts in wages and benefits and permanently replacing workers during a 1985-86 strike, according to Austin United Support Group. Called by: Austin United Support Group, 505 7th Street NE, Austin, MN 55912, USA; Company: Hormel, 501 16th Avenue, PO Box 800, Austin, MN 55912, USA

Ireland Tourism Nutshell: Animal rights activists are trying to get the country of Ireland to ban hare coursing. "In hare coursing, greyhounds are set on wild hares [rabbits] in an enclosed field. Hares who cannot outrun the dogs to reach the safety box are caught and torn to pieces," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. Company: Her Excellency, President Mary Robinson, Presidential Residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

Jessica McClintock Nutshell: A contractor for the Jessica McClintock dress label went out of business, leaving twelve Asian women holding bad checks instead of pay checks, reports the Asian Immigrant Women Advocates. They are demanding that McClintock live up to her corporate responsibility and pay these workers what is owed them. Called by: Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, 310 8th St, Suite 301, Oakland, CA 94607, USA, 510-268-0192; Company: Jessica McClintock, Jessica McClintock Inc, 1400 16th St, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

Kmart Nutshell: Kmart, through its subsidiary Waldenbooks, is one of the leading retailers of pornography in the United States, charges the American Family Association (AFA). Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Kmart, 3100 West Big Beaver Rd, Troy, MI 48084, 800-63-Kmart

Kool-Aid Koolbursts Nutshell: The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) charges that packaged goods

industry giant Philip Morris is marketing Kool-Aid Koolbursts with excessive and wasteful packaging while standing in the way of waste reduction and recycling programs, at the expense of the environment and the taxpayers. Called by: MASSPIRG, 29 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111-1305, USA, 617-292-4800; Company: Philip J. Davis, VP for Corporate Relations, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017-5592, USA

Kraft/General Foods (see: Tobacco Subsidiaries)

Land O' Lakes Nutshell: Food & Water, Inc., is demanding that Land O' Lakes, one of the largest U.S. dairy producers, stop using synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) in the production of its products. See the BGH listing above for more information on BGH. Called by: Food & Water, Inc., RR 1, Box 114, Marshfield, VT 05658, USA, 802-426-3700; Companies: Jack Gherity, CEO, Loand O' Lakes, 2255 South Shore Blvd, White Bear Lake, MN 55110, USA

Lerner New York Nutshell: Earth 2000 is demanding that Lerner stop selling fur products because of the cruelty of the fur industry. Called by: Danny Seo, Earth 2000, PO Box 24, Shillington, PA 19607, USA, 610-775-4632; Company: Lerner New York, 460 West 33rd St, New York, NY 10001, USA

Levi Strauss & Co. products Nutshell: Levi's moved one of its plants from San Antonio, Texas to Costa Rica, converting well-paying jobs into low paying jobs, and devastating the San Antonio community, charges La Fuerza Unida. Called by: La Fuerza Unida, PO Box 830083, San Antonio, TX 78283-0083, USA; Company: Armando Ojeda, Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-544-4128. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Lykes Brothers, Inc Nutshell: Lykes has assumed possession of part of Fisheating Creek, diverting its waters and removing public access, which is illegal in Florida, according to Save Our Creeks. Called by: Save Our Creeks, PO Box 345, Estero, FL 33928, USA; Company: Tom Rankin, CEO, Lykes Bros., Inc., 107 SW Cr. 721, Brighton, FL 34974, USA, 813-763-3041

Magazine Dirty Dozen Nutshell: *Adbusters*/Media Foundation has targeted the twelve magazines accepting the largest amount of tobacco advertising because of the massive toll tobacco related health problems cause. See Product List for magazine titles. Called by: *Adbusters*/Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada, 604-736-9401; Companies: For a complete list of names and addresses of the "Dirty Dozen", write to *Adbusters*

Maxxam (see: Redwood Products)

McDonald's Nutshell: McDonald's, and other fast food chains, pays up to a dollar less per

hour to inner-city workers in Philadelphia than it does to suburban Philadelphia workers, charges the Campaign for Fair Wages. **Called by:** Campaign for Fair Wages, 116 S. 7th Street, Suite 610, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA, 215-592-0933; **Company:** Michael Quinlan, CEO, One McDonalds Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

McDonald's Nutshell: An international coalition is boycotting McDonald's fast-food restaurants until the company offers non-meat alternatives on its menus in all of its stores worldwide. **Called by:** Vegetarian Society, Inc, PO Box 34427, Los Angeles, CA 90034, USA, 310-281-1907; **Company:** McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

Mellon Bank PSFS Nutshell: Mellon Bank is the Trustee of an estate which owns a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York, and the management of the sanctuary, employed by Mellon Bank, is made up of hunters who are accused of poaching on sanctuary lands, adjoining lands, using the sanctuary to promote hunting and of harrassing members of Friends of Beaversprite (FoB), charges FoB. **Called by:** Friends of Beaversprite, PO Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365, USA; **Company:** Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank PSFS, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15258, USA, 1-800-272-9300. **See Vol. 1, No. 4**

Milwaukee Brewers Nutshell: Against Legislation Enacting Repressive Taxation (ALERT) charges that a new tax in a five-county area of Wisconsin to fund a new stadium for the Milwaukee Brewers is nothing more than corporate welfare. Questioning the Brewers ability to repay stadium bonds, ALERT has called for a boycott of the bonds. **Called by:** ALERT Wisconsin, PO Box 262, Thiensville, WI 52092, USA, (414) 964-8694, coreyj@execpc.com; **Company:** not available at press time

Mitsubishi Corporation Nutshell: Mitsubishi is causing the destruction of tropical rainforest lands, and threatening endangered species and indigenous peoples, throughout the world, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Mitsubishi International Corporation, Attn: Mr. Makihara, President Mitsubishi Corporation, c/o Mitsubishi International Corporation, 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, 212-605-2000; or Mitsubishi Corporation, Attn: Mr. Shimoroku Morahashi, Pres., 6-3 Marunouchi 2- Chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo 100 Japan. **See Vol. 2, No. 3**

Monsanto Nutshell: Charging Nutrasweet, or Aspartame, is a dangerous neurotoxin that causes a wide range of medical problems, and has been inadequately tested, Mission Possible has called for a boycott of parent company Monsanto. **Called by:** Betty Martini, Mission Possible, PO Box 28098, Atlanta, GA 30358, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney,

CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Monsanto Nutshell: Monsanto's version of rBGH (see Isiting for Bovine Growth Hormone) was approved for use by the FDA, and boycott organizers believe that Monsanto is trying to force dairy farmers to use it. Dairy farmers across the United States are boycotting all Monsanto products in response. **Called by:** Pure Dairy Commission, RR 2, Box 191, New Auburn, WI 54757, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Montana Tourism Nutshell: The State of Montana is killing bison that are part of the Yellowstone National Park herd when they cross over the park boundry into Montana, charges Yellowstone Earth First!. **Called by:** Yellowstone Earth First!, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; **Company:** Montana Department of Tourism, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, USA, 800-548-3390

Musicland Nutshell: Musicland has instituted an "18 to Buy" policy with regards to certain labelled music in its stores, reports the Washington Music Industry Coalition (WMIC). **Called by:** Richard T. White, WMIC, PO Box 4135, Seattle, WA 98104-0135, USA, 206-622-7177; **Company:** Musicland Group, Main Office, 7500 Excelsior Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55426, USA, 612-932-7700

Nestlé and American Home Products Nutshell: Organizers charge Nestlé and American Home Products with contributing to the deaths of millions of infants worldwide through the use of dangerous baby formula marketing practices. **Called by:** Jan Richter, Action for Corporate Accountability, 91017th St NW #413, Washington, DC 20006, USA, (202) 776-0595; Northwest Boycott Committee, PO Box 40821, Portland, OR 97240, USA, (503) 244-3726 **Companies:** Mr. Tim Crull, President and CEO, Nestlé USA, 800 North Brand, Glendale, CA 91203, USA; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA. **See Vol. 3, No. 3**

NORPAC/Steinfeld's Nutshell: Kraemer Farms of Oregon will not allow a union election for its workers and has been intimidating workers by not rehiring strikers and arming its foremen, charges Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). PCUN has targeted NORPAC and Steinfeld's because the two produce processors buy produce from Kraemer Farms. **Called by:** PCUN, Larry Kleinman, Boycott Coordinator, 300 Young Street, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, (503) 982-0243; **Companies:** Kraemer Farms, 13318 Dominic Road NE, Mt Angel, OR 97362, USA; Arthur Christiansen, Pres., NORPAC, PO Box 458, Stayton, OR 97383, USA; Ray Steinfeld, Pres., Steinfeld's Products, 10001 N Rivergate Blvd, Portland, OR 97203, USA **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

North Carolina Nutshell: The Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee charges that the State of North Carolina is holding Native American activist Eddie Hatcher as a political prisoner. **Called by:** Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee, PO Box 1491, Hamlet, NC 28345, USA, 910-582-8113; **Companies:** Governor James Hunt, Office of the Governor, Raleigh, NC 27603, USA; Broyhill Furniture Industries, c/o Interco Inc, 101 South Hanley Rd, St. Louis, MO 63105, USA; Thomasville Furniture Industries, 401 East Main St, Thomasville, NC 27360, USA

Norway Nutshell: Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993, in defiance of the International Whaling Commission ban on whaling, reports Earth Island Institute (EII). **Called by:** Mark Berman, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA, 415-788-3666; **Company:** Embassy of Norway, 2720 34th St. NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA

Omni Hotels Nutshell: Omni Hotels sponsors an annual fur show and sale at its hotel in downtown Baltimore. Animal Liberation Front-Maryland Support Group (MD-SLFSG) has demanded that hotel chain end the shows, as the fur trade is cruel to the animals who are 'harvested' for their pelts. **Called by:** MD-ALFSG, PO Box 132, 7188 Cradlerock Way, Columbia, MD 21045, USA, (410) 720-5305, nufflink@usa.pipeline.com [security advisory: MD-ALFSG warns that it is under surveillance. Appropriate caution should be taken when contacting them.]; **Company:** Omni Corporate Headquarters, 500 LaFayette Rd, Hampton, NH, 03842, USA, (603) 926-8911

PVC Plastic/#3 Plastic Bottles Nutshell: Because of the problems #3 plastic bottles cause to plastic recycling efforts, in addition to the toxic components that go into the production of PVC, the Recycling Advocates have asked consumers to boycott all products packaged in #3 plastic containers. **Called by:** Betty Patton, Recycling Advocates, 32 NE 44th Ave, Portland, OR 97213-2301, USA, (503) 230-9513; **Companies:** contact Recycling Advocates for an extensive list of products packaged in #3 plastic.

Pennsylvania Dutch Country Nutshell: The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has called for a tourism boycott of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country around Lancaster, PA, in response to area's puppy mills industry, in which dogs are treated like livestock and are discarded when they no longer can produce puppies. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; **Company:** Daniel C. Witmer, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 100 S. Queen St, PO Box 1558, Lancaster, PA 17608, USA; Pennsylvania Dutch Convention & Visitors Bureau, 501 Greenfield Rd, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA, 800-735-2629;

PepsiCo Nutshell: PepsiCo, parent company of Pepsi, Frito-Lay, KFC, Taco-Bell and

Pizza Hut, is doing business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. Human rights activists throughout the world are demanding that companies and governments economically isolate the Burmese military government in order to stop its brutal repression of the people of Burma. **Called by:** OPIRG-Carleton, 1125 Colonel By Dr., 326 UniCentre, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada, 613-788-2757; **Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee**, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, (503) 235-8576; **Company:** Wayne Calloway, CEO, PepsiCo, Anderson Hill Rd, Purchase, NY 10577, USA, 800-433-2652

Perdue Chicken Nutshell: Perdue raises its chickens in cramped cages, which causes the chickens to live their entire lives in misery, and which leads to increased use of drugs in the chickens and increased incidences of tainted chickens reaching the consumer, charges the Animal Rights Coalition (ARI). **Called by:** Henry Spira, ARI, PO Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10014, USA; **Company:** Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Philip Morris Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACt has called for a boycott of *all* Philip Morris products. **Called by:** INFACt, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Michael Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, Inc, 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017, USA

Pizza Hut Nutshell: Pizza Hut is using Rush Limbaugh as a spokesperson in its television advertising. Organizers charge Limbaugh with "hate-mongering". **Called by:** Liz McDavid, Pres., Silicon Valley Clinton*Gore Democratic Club, PO Box 24092, San Jose, CA 95154-4092, USA, (408) 997-0917; **Company:** Pizza Hut Consumer Affairs, 9100 E. Douglas, Wichita, KS 67201, USA, (800) 948-8488

Procter & Gamble Nutshell: Procter & Gamble continues to perform safety tests for its consumer and cosmetic products on animals when these test are not required by law, unnecessary and when alternative, non-animal tests exist, charges In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, (415) 388-9641; **Company:** John Pepper, CEO, Procter & Gamble, PO Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201, USA, 800-543-7270. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Puma (see: Adidas)

RJ Reynolds Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACt has called for a boycott of *all* RJ Reynolds products. **Called by:** INFACt, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** RJRNabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

Redwood Products/Maxxam Nutshell: Maxxam bought out Pacific Lumber (PL) and has been cutting PL's trees at an accelerated rate to pay off junk bonds, decimating the redwood forests, hurting labor and violently harassing environmentalists in the process, charges Ecotopia Earth First!. The redwood forests are so decimated that only a long term moratorium on cutting will bring them back, organizers report. **Called by:** Darryl Cherney, Ecotopia Earth First!, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440, USA; **Company:** Pacific Lumber / Maxxam, Scotia, CA 95565, USA

Round Table Pizza Nutshell: Charging that workers at Round Table Pizza restaurants receive low wages, no benefits, no job security, no pensions, etc., Hotel Employees, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (HERE) Local 2850 is seeking the first union contract with the pizza chain. **Called by:** HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, 510-893-3181; **Company:** James Fletcher, Pres., 655 Montgomery St 7th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-392-7500

Rush Limbaugh sponsors Nutshell: Charging Limbaugh with "hate-mongering", boycott organizers argue that the best way to fight back is to boycott the radio personality's sponsors. **Called by:** Liz McDavid, Pres., Silicon Valley Clinton*Gore Democratic Club, PO Box 24092, San Jose, CA 95154-4092, USA, (408) 997-0917; **Companies:** contact boycott organizers for a current list of Limbaugh sponsors.

Safeway Nutshell: Safeway will destroy well established residential neighborhoods, and in the process increasing crime, traffic, and adverse impacts on the environment and the overall quality of life, by building huge super-stores in older neighborhoods in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, charges Save A Neighborhood. **Called by:** Save A Neighborhood — Boulder & Denver, PO Box 2696, Denver, CO 80201, USA; **Company:** Steven A. Burd, CEO, Safeway, Inc, 201 4th St, Oakland, CA 94660, USA, (510) 891-3000; John King, Div. Mng., Division Office, 6900 S Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112, USA, (303) 843-7600

San Francisco Nutshell: Organizers charge that the so-called "Matrix" program, initiated by San Francisco's Mayor Frank Jordan in August, 1993, is designed to use police to harass the homeless, and those who support them, in order to improve tourism and retail revenues for several major San Francisco hotels and stores. **Called by:** Boycott San Francisco, 3145 Geary Blvd, #12, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA, (415) 330-5157; **Company:** San Francisco Visitor and Convention Bureau, 601 3rd St, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103-3185, USA, (415) 974-6900; Mayor Frank Jordan, San Francisco City Hall, Rm 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, (415) 554-6141; Police Chief Anthony Ribera, 850 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA, (415) 553-1551

Santa Fe Hotel & Casino Nutshell: The Santa Fe Hotel & Casino is blocking its workers from organizing with HERE Union, despite a federally supervised union election, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union, 1630 S. Commerce St, Las Vegas, NV 89102-2705, USA, (702) 385-2131; **Company:** Santa Fe Hotel & Casino, 4949 N. Rancho Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89130, USA, (702) 658-4900

Sears, Roebuck & Co. (see: Coca-Cola)

Shell Oil Nutshell: Royal Dutch Shell is responsible for environmental and human rights atrocities in relation to its operations in Ogoniland, Nigeria, and in its relationship with the oppressive military dictatorship government of Nigeria, charges an international coalition of boycotting organizations. **Called by:** WRAG, 161 Hudson St, New York, NY 10013, USA, (212) 966-4225; Sierra Club, 730 Polk St, San Francisco, CA 94109, USA, (415) 776-2211, <http://www.sierraclub.org>; Peter van Heusden, Earthlife Africa, Cape Town, South Africa, pvh@ucthpz.uct.ac.za; Amnesty International, (202) 544-0200; The Africa Fund, (212) 544-0200; TransAfrica, (202) 797-2301; Steven Kretzman, Greenpeace, (202) 319-2515; Andrea Durbin, Friends of the Earth, (202) 783-7400 x209; Rainforest Action Network, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** C.A.J. Herkstrter, Chairman, Royal Dutch Shell, Carel van Buulantlandlaan 30, 2596 HR The Hague, Netherlands, <http://www.shellnigeria.com>; Philip J. Carroll, Pres, Shell Oil Company, PO Box 2463, Houston, TX 77252, USA, (800) 248-4257, <http://www.shellus.com>

Snapple beverages Nutshell: The Association on American Indian Affairs charges the Snapple's use of a historic painting of the Boston Tea Party on its iced tea bottles perpetuates an image of "savage indians" upon which hundreds of years of murder and oppression have been based. **Called by:** Harriett Skye, AAIA, PO Box 268, Sisseton, SD 57262-0268, USA, (605) 698-3998; **Company:** Leonard Marsh, Snapple Beverage Corporation, 1500 Hempstead Turnpike, East Meadow, NY 11154, USA, (516) 357-2073

Starbucks bottled coffee drinks Nutshell: Starbucks, the gourmet coffee company, has entered into a joint venture agreement for the production of bottled cold coffee drinks with PepsiCo. The Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee is asking that people boycott these Starbuck's products in order to increase pressure on PepsiCo to pull its operations out of Burma. (See: PepsiCo listing above) **Called by:** Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, (503) 235-8576; **Company:** Starbucks, PO Box 34067, Seattle, WA 98124, USA, (206) 447-7950

Steinfeld's (see: NORPAC)

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering the Ecuadorian tropical rainforests in their pursuit for oil, charges the Rainforest Action

Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Company: Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering tropical rainforests in Burma, in order to build a gas pipeline from Thailand, ignoring an international call for divestment by companies from the country, reports Project Maje (see PepsiCo listing above for more details). Called by: Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth Rd., Cranford, NJ 07016, USA; Company: Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

The Nature Company (see: **The Nature Conservancy**)

The Nature Conservancy Nutshell: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) charges that The Nature Conservancy is using unnecessarily cruel means to remove feral pigs, goats and other animals from its lands in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. Called by: PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; Company: John Sawhill, President, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA

The New York Times Nutshell: Committee 6 charges that the news organization "consistently promotes, encourages and actively supports violence by governments and other vested interests key to their survival as 'the most important newspaper on the planet [Noam Chomsky]'." Called by: Committee 6, 321 W. Mountain Ave, #3, Las Cruces, NM 88005, USA; Company: Arthur Sulzberger, CEO, The New York Times Company, 229 West 43rd St, New York, NY 10036, USA

Tobacco Subsidiaries Nutshell: Tobacco companies intentionally are trying to entice teenagers to smoke through youth oriented advertising, in spite of the fact that it is illegal for persons under the age of 18 to smoke in the US, charges Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco (STAT). Called by: STAT, 121 Lyman Street #210, Springfield, MA 01103, USA, 413-732-7828; Companies: Michael A. Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, 120 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA, 212-880-5000; Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA

Toycott Nutshell: The Chinese government is notorious for human rights atrocities in China and Tibet, as well as for violently crushing that country's democracy movement, charges the Toycott Coalition. China is the single largest producer of toys sold in the US. Called by: Toycott Coalition, c/o Support Democracy in China, PO Box 161588, Cupertino, CA 95016-1588, USA, 408-534-1868; Companies: Michael Goldstein, Toys 'R' Us, 461 From Road, Paramus, NJ 07652,

USA; Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520. See Vol. 1, No. 1

Tuna Nutshell: Certain fishing practices endanger dolphins, charges Earth Island Institute (EII). **Dolphin Safe:** Some companies have changed their fishing practices. They are: Starkist (by Heinz), Chicken of the Sea (by Van Camp Seafoods), Deep Sea Tongol & Ocean Light (by Humble Whole Foods), Natural Sea (Cornucopia), Safeway Brands, Kraft Food Service, Bumble Bee (Unicord), Geisha (Nozaki). Heinz also produces a wide range of dolphin-safe pet foods. Called by: Save the Dolphins Project, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133-3312, USA, 415-788-3666; Companies: Connell Foods, Inc., 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, NJ 07092, USA; Mitsubishi Foods, Inc., PO Box 81226, San Diego, CA 92138, USA; SYSCO Corporation, 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, TX 77077-2027, USA

Tyson Foods/Holly Farms Nutshell: Tyson Foods took over Holly Farms and immediately moved to eliminate unionized trucking jobs, charges the Teamsters Local 391. Tyson is accused of other unfair labor practices, as well. Called by: Boycott Committee, Teamsters Local 391, PO Box 929, Kernersville, NC 27825, USA, 910-668-0441; Company: Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA, 501-756-4000

SUSPENDED: Unilever Nutshell: The American Family Association charges the "Unilever is a continuing sponsor of the worst sex, violence and profanity on television." Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Pres. Richard A. Goldstein, Unilever United States Inc., 390 Park Ave, New York, NY 10022, USA, (212) 888-1260

United Airlines (see: **Coca-Cola**)

UNOCAL Nutshell: UNOCAL, parent company of Union 76 service stations, continues to do business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott of all businesses in the country. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) reports that UNOCAL is developing a natural gas pipeline through tropical rainforest belonging to the Mon and Karen people of Burma. For more details on the Burma boycott, see the PepsiCo listing above. Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 98111, USA, (415) 398-4404; Company: Roger C. Beach, President, UNOCAL Corp., 1201 W 5th St, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA, (800) 227-1255

Vancouver Aquarium Nutshell: Charging that the Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia, "continues to display and unsuccessfully breed two Icelandic Killer whales [orcas]," the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period and Lifeforce have called for a boycott of the aquarium until these wild caught whales are released back to the wild.

Lifeforce further sites inhumane conditions for other marine mammals at the park. Called by: Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, Annelise Sorg, Director, 8636 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V6P 5A1, Canada, (604) 266-3900; Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; Company: Parks Board Commissioners, 2099 Beach Ave, Vancouver, BC V6G 1Z4, Canada

Wal-Mart Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Wal-Mart with proprietary practices, including unfair labor practices, exploitation of third-world labor, environmental destruction at construction sites for new stores, and the destruction of local economies. Called by: Save A County — Boycott Wal-Mart, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507; Company: Wal-Mart, 702 8th St, Beatonville, AR 72716, USA, (501) 273-4000

Warner-Lambert Nutshell: Warner-Lambert, maker of Listerine, and many other consumer products, has a history of sponsorship of television programming that promotes sex, violence and profanity, including the ABC series, *NYPD Blue*, reports the American Family Association (AFA). Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Melvin R. Goodes, Chairman, Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, USA, 201-540-2000, 800-223-0182

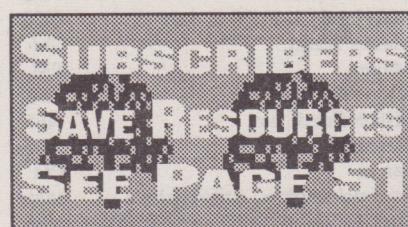
West Edmonton Mall Nutshell: Boycott organizers are opposing the captivity of marine mammals in the West Edmonton Mall, a mega-mall with a marine theme park and carnival rides outside Edmonton, Alberta. Called by: Lifeforce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; Company: Ghermezian Brothers, Owners, West Edmonton Mall, Suite 3000, 8770 170th St., Edmonton, AB T5T 4M2, Canada

Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific (GP) import endangered tropical hardwoods, which also endangers numerous habitats and indigenous peoples, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Companies: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477; T. Marshall Hahn, CEO, GP Company, 133 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA, 404-521-4000

Yukon Territory Nutshell: The territorial government is proceeding with its plan to kill wolves, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, (415) 388-9641; Company: Honourable John Ostachek, Government Leader, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2O6, Canada, 403-667-5603; Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon, #203-208 Main St, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2A9, Canada, 403-668-3331 4\$

THE PRODUCTS THEY MAKE

What follows is a listing of products, by brand name, which are produced by companies or regions listed under ON-GOING BOYCOTTS, beginning on page 38. Products are separated alphabetically into categories based on the type of product. The letter code to the right of each product listing refers to the boycotted company which produces the product. A legend of these company codes appears on page 50. The intent of this section is to facilitate the consumer's ability to support any particular boycott by allowing the consumer to easily identify the products made by boycott targets. It is not intended to endorse the boycott of any particular product. Please see ON-GOING BOYCOTTS (page 38) for reasons behind the boycott of any particular product.



canned meat	Yuban	PM	Classic	RJR
Deviled Spam	HRM	NES	Nabisco	RJR
Libby's	HRM	A-1	Premium	RJR
Spam	HRM	Brer Rabbit syrup & molasses	Ritz	RJR
Trenton	NES	Bull's-Eye	Sunshine brand	AMB
canned milk		Bulls Eye	Wheatworth	RJR
Carnation brands	NES	Cain's condiments & spices	credit	
canned sauces		Catalina dressings	American Express	AMX
Libby's	NES	Classic Herb dressing	Barnett Bank	LBI
canned vegetables		Condimix: Sofrito, Recaito	Chemical Bank	MHT
Contadina tomato products	NES	Conzelo	Manufacturers Hanover Trust	MHT
Del Monte	RJR	Cross & Blackwell	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Del Monte	Optima	AMX
Libby's	NES	General Foods	cruise lines	
Santiam	NRP	Good Seasons	Lykes Steamship Line	LBI
carpets		Grey Poupon Dijon	dairy	
Monsanto Wear-Dated	MST	Gulden's Mustard	Baker's Blend spread	RJR
cereal		Kraft	Blue Bonnet	RJR
Cream of Wheat	RJR	Log Cabin syrup	Breakstone's	PM
Cremerie Triple Cream	PM	Makin' Cajun	Breyers	PM
Croonchy Star	PM	Miracle Whip	Carousel	PM
Frosted Rice Krinkles	PM	Old Smokehouse sauces	Casino	PM
General Foods brands	PM	Ortega	Cheese Whip	PM
Nabisco Fruit Wheats	RJR	Polaner jams & jellies	Cheez Whiz	PM
Nabisco Raison Bran	RJR	Regina wine vinegars	Chiffon	PM
Post brands	PM	Seven Seas	Churny	PM
Shredded Wheat	RJR	Thick 'n Spicy	Coon	PM
clothing		Thousand Island	Countryside Spread	PM
Brittania	LSC	Vermont Maid syrup	Cracker Barrel	PM
Dockers	LSC	Viva	Fleischmann's	RJR
Gunne Sax	JMI	Wright's liquid smoke	AB	Hagan-Daz
Jessica McClintock	JMI	conventions & tourism	CCG	GGG
Levi's	LSC	Busch Gardens	Jersey Maid	PM
Officer Corps	LSC	Cobb County, GA	Knudsen	PM
Scott McClintock	JMI	Cobb Galleria Centre, GA	AB	Kraft
coffee		Cypress Gardens	same	Land O' Lakes
Brim	PM	Disney resorts	same	Light n' Lively
Butter-Nutt	CCC	Ireland	MT	PM
Cain's	NES	Montana	NC	PM
Chase & Sanborn	NES	North Carolina	NWY	Party Time
Coffeemate Non-Dairy Creamer	NES	Norway	same	Philadelphia Cream Cheese
Coffeetwin	PM	Omni Hotels	same	Polly-O
Folgers	P&G	Pennsylvania Dutch Country	same	Red Rooster
General Foods International	PM	San Francisco, CA	same	Sealtest
Gevalia	PM	Santa Fe Hotel & Casino	same	Select-A-Size
Hag	PM	Sea World	AB	Stay 'n Shape
Hills Brothers	NES	Vancouver Aquarium	same	Temp Tee
Maryland Club	CCC	Yukon Territory	same	Velveeta
Master Blend	PM	cooking oil	deodorants	
Maxim	PM	Crisco	P&G	Dry Idea
Maxwell House	PM	E-Z Chef	PM	Imagine Body Spray
MJB coffee & tea	NES	Planters	RJR	Right Guard
Nescafe	NES	Puritan	P&G	Secret
Sanka	PM	cooking sprays		Soft & Dry
Starbucks bottled coffee drinks	same	Pam	NES	Sure
Sunrise Instant Coffee with Chicory	NES	cosmetics	department stores	
		Cover Girl	Gimbles	
		Lancôme	Lerner New York	BAT
		Warner Cosmetics	Marshall Field	same
		crackers	Saks Fifth Avenue	BAT
			desserts	
			Bird's	BAT
				PM

Birds Eye	PM	KFC	PPC	Hormel	HRM
Cool Whip	PM	McDonalds	McD	Jenos	GGG
Crystal Light	PM	McDonalds	BEF	Kraft Entrees	PM
D-Zerta	PM	Pizza Hut	PPC	Lean Cuisine	NES
Dream Whip	PM	Pizza Hut	same	Ronzoni	PM
Foremost	PM	Round Table Pizza	same	Stouffer's Dinner Supreme	NES
Frusen Gladje	PM	Taco Bell	PPC	Stouffer's Entrees	NES
General Foods	PM			Surepac Tater Dogs	HRM
Hydrox	AMB	feminine products		The Budget Gourmet	PM
Jell-o	PM			Tombstone pizza	PM
Minute Tapioca	PM	Always	P&G	Totinos	GGG
My*T*Fine	RJR	Confidets Beltless Maxi Pad	SPC	elveeta shells & cheese	PM
Nabisco	RJR	Confidets Sanitary Napkins	SPC		
Polar Bar	PM			frozen foods	
Royal	RJR			Lender's Bagels	PM
Stater Bros.	PM			Pillsbury	GGG
diapers					
Albertsons	WYH	The Boston Company	MBK	frozen fruit	
Attends	P&G	CNA Financial	LRD		
Baby Scott Diapers	SPC	Dreyfus Corporation	MBK	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
Circle Soopers	WYH	GNA Corpation	WYH		
City Markets	WYH	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK		
Diaper Doublers Insert Pads	WYH	Shearson Lehman	AMX		
Dillon	WYH	Weyerhaeuser Financial Services	WYH	frozen juice	
Florida Choice	WYH			Citrus Hill juices	P&G
Food Lion	WYH	fish		Dole	C&C
K-Mart Fitt 'ems	WYH	Farm Fresh Catfish	HRM	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
Krogers	WYH	Farm-Raised Fish	FRF	Florida Gold Citrus	LBI
Luvs	P&G	food service		Hawaiian Punch	RJR
Pampers	P&G	Carnation	NES	Minute Maid juices & ades	CCC
Safeway Truly Fine	WYH	Kraft	PM	Texsun	P&G
Smiles Diapers	WYH	LJ Minor Corporation	NES	Winter Hill	P&G
Toys 'R' Us	WYH			frozen meat & fish	
dinner mixes		footwear		Hormel	HRM
Oven Fry	PM	adidas	same	Louis Kemp	PM
Shake 'n Bake	PM	Florsheim	same		
Stove Top	PM	Puma	same	frozen vegetables	
drink mixes				Americana Recipe	PM
Nestea	NES	Ambre Solaire	NES	Birds Eye	PM
Nestle Quick	NES	California	P&G	Blue Ribbon	PM
drinks, other		Cacharel	NES	Farm Fresh	PM
MAX energy drink	CCC	Drakkar Noir	NES	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
electronics		Gloria Vanderbuilt	NES	Green Giant	GGG
Mitsubishi Electronics	MTU	Gunne Sax	JMI	Speas Farms	P&G
eye care		Guy Laroche	NES	Tender Leaf	P&G
Alcon Labs	NES	Helena Rubenstein	NES	Tiny Taters	PM
family planning		Hugo Boss	P&G	Vegetable Classics	RJR
Clearblue	AHP	Incognito	P&G		
Clearplan	AHP	Laura Biagiotti-Roma	P&G	fruit	
e.p.t. Plus pregnancy test	WLC	le Jardin	P&G	California table grapes	GRP
Semicid	AHP	Navy	P&G	Dole bananas	C&C
Today contraceptives	AHP	Old Spice	P&G	Dole pineapples	C&C
fast food (see also: restaurants)		Ralph Lauren	NES	fruit drinks	
Burger King	GGG	Toujours Moi	P&G	Bright and Early	CCC
Burger King	BEF	Venizia	P&G	Hi-C	CCC
Hardee's	BAT				
		frozen dinners		fruit juice	
		A La Carte	PM	Citrus Hill	P&G
		Applause	PM	Del Monte	RJR
		Birds Eye	PM	Dole	C&C
		Bluebox	PM	Five Alive	CCC
		Culinova	PM	Florida Gold Citrus	LBI
		Entre De-Light	HRM	Hawaiian Punch	RJR
		Fresh Creations	PM	Libby's	NES
		Golden Lite	HRM	Libby's Juicy Juice	NES
		Hearty Helpings	HRM		

Minute Maid	CCC	Delta towels	GP	
Sunkist	RJR	Hudson napkins	GP	movies
Sunny Delight	P&G	MD toilet tissue	GP	
Wyler's	PM	Mr. Big toilet tissue	GP	Disney
		Mr. Big towels	GP	same
furniture		Puffs	P&G	movie theatres
Broyhill Furniture	NC	Soft Ply napkins	GP	
Thomasville Furniture	NC	Sparkle towels	GP	Loews
		White Cloud	P&G	LRD
gold		insecticides		
gold		Antrol	AHP	AHP
GOLD		Black Flag	AHP	MST
		Holiday	AHP	AHP
guns & hunting gear		Off insect repellent	SCJ	AHP
Browning	same	Raid	SCJ	AHP
hair care		Snarol	AHP	WLC
Agree	SCJ	insurance		
Biotene H-24	CRM	Continental Causalty	LRD	AHP
Bon Sant(e)	CRM	laundry & cleaning		
Clarion	P&G	Aerowax	AHP	MST
Country Roads	CRM	Biz bleach	P&G	AHP
Cover Girl	P&G	Bold	P&G	AHP
Halsa	SCJ	Bounce	P&G	WLC
Head & Shoulders	P&G	Cascade	P&G	MST
Ivory	P&G	Cheer	P&G	AHP
Jojoba Farms	CRM	Comet	P&G	AHP
Lift	P&G	Dash	P&G	WLC
Mill Creek	CRM	Dawn	P&G	AHP
Mink Difference	GLT	Dependo	AHP	AHP
Mountain Herbery	CRM	Downy	P&G	WLC
Pantene	P&G	Dreft	P&G	P&G
Performing Preference	NES	Easy-Off	AHP	Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals
Pert	P&G	Era	P&G	WLC
Prell	P&G	Gain	P&G	P&G
Rain Tree	P&G	Ivory	P&G	Preparation H
Silkience	GLT	Joy	P&G	AHP
Sleepy Hollow	CRM	Mr. Clean	P&G	Primatene
Studio Line	NES	Old English Furniture Care	AHP	Quiet World
Tame	GLT	Oxydol	P&G	Remegel antacid
The Dry Look	GLT	Sani-Flush	AHP	Riopan
Toni Home Perms	GLT	Solo	P&G	Rolaids
Vidal Sassoon	P&G	Spic & Span	P&G	Sinex
White Rain	GLT	Tegon	PM	Sinutabs
		Tide	P&G	Sleepaze
hardware		Top Job	P&G	Tolnaftate Soin
Master Lock	AMB	Woolite Rug & Upholstery Cleaners	AHP	Trendar
health aids		lighter fluid		
Myadec vitamins	WLC	Gulf Lite	AHP	Tucks medicated pads
hotels & resorts		Kwik Lite	AHP	Vick's cough & cold products
Disney	same	Wizard Charcoal Lighter	AHP	Viromed
Holiday Inn	same			AHP
Loews	LRD	meat		
		all beef	BEF	nuts
household paper		Hormel Super Select Fresh Pork	HRM	DWG
Angel Soft toilet tissue	GP	Lykes Meats	LBI	P&G
Banner	P&G	McKinley Pack	HRM	RJR
Boise-Cascade	same	motor vehicles		
Bounty	P&G	Ford	FMC	office supplies
Charmin	P&G	Lincoln	FMC	Boise-Cascade
Cormatic toilet tissue	GP	Mercury	FMC	Cardigan paper
Coronet napkins	GP	Mitsubishi Motors	MTU	Champion Paper
				Dixon-Ticonderoga pencils
				Flair
				Hopper paper
				Liquid Paper
				Oriole pencils
				Paper Mate

Swingline	AMB	Friskies Buffet	NES	real estate
oral care		Mighty Dog	NES	
Anusol ointment		Milkbones	RJR	Lykes Shore Management
Benzodent		Rawhide Strips	RJR	Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.
Chloraseptic		T.C. Biscuits	RJR	
Complete		Tetra fish food & supplies	WLC	regions products
Crest	P&G			
Denquel	P&G	petroleum products		
Efferdent	P&G	Amoco	AMC	China
Effergrip	WLC	Chevron	same	Chinese made toys
Fasteeth	WLC	Havoline	TEX	TOY
Fixodent	P&G	Texaco	TEX	CO
Gleem	P&G	Union 76	UNC	NWY
Kleenite	P&G	UNOCAL	UNC	same
Listerine	WLC			
Listermint	WLC	pickled foods		
Oral B	GLT	Claussen	PM	NES
Scope	P&G	Steinfeld's products	STF	NES
organizations - charitable		poultry		NES
The Nature Conservancy	TNC	Chicken By George	HRM	NES
paper bags		Holly Farms	THF	NES
Daishowa	DAI	Holly Farms	IRF	NES
Elite	DAI	Jennie-O	HRM	NES
paper products		Louis Rich	PM	PPC
Boise-Cascade	same	Perdue	PRD	same
Champion International	same	Tyson	THF	NES
Daishowa paper	DAI			NES
Scott paper (UK & Canada)	BCF	powdered milk		NES
		Carnation brands	NES	NES
peanut butter		prepared foods		NES
Jif	P&G	Chef Boyardee	AHP	KMT
periodicals		Dennison's Chili	AHP	KMT
Better Homes and Gardens	MDD	Dinty Moore	HRM	KMT
Cosmopolitan	MDD	Hormel	HRM	same
Family Circle	MDD	Luck's Country Style Beans	AHP	EHG
McCall's	MDD	Mary Kitchen	HRM	KMT
Newsweek	MDD	Ortega	RJR	WEM
People Magazine	MDD	Ranch Style Beans	AHP	BBV
Playboy	MDD			same
Seattle Times	BCF	processed meat		KMT
Sports Illustrated	MDD	Black Label ham	HRM	KMT
TV Guide	MDD	Burgermeister Salami	HRM	GGG
The New York Times	BCF	Cure 81 ham	HRM	same
The New York Times	same	Curmster ham	HRM	same
Time Magazine	MDD	Di Lusso Genoa	HRM	BBV
US News & World Report	MDD	Dubuque meat products	HRM	KMT
USA Today	BCF	EXL ham	HRM	TNC
Vancouver Sun	BCF	Homeland Salami	HRM	KMT
Wall Street Journal	BCF	HoneyBaked Ham	HRM	WEM
Women's Day	MDD	Hormel luncheon meats	HRM	
personal care		Hormel Pepperoni	HRM	
Fresh Wipes	SPC	Hormel prepared sausages	HRM	
Q-Tips Thermometers	AHP	Hormel Salami	HRM	
pet foods		Leoni Brand Pepperoni	HRM	
Alpo	GGG	Light & Lean Deli	HRM	
Butcher Bones	RJR	Lumber Jack Beef Roll	HRM	
Dr. Ballard's dog foods	NES	Lykes Meats	LBI	
		Old Smokehouse Thuringer	HRM	
		Old Tyme Sausage	HRM	
		Oscar Meyer	PM	
		Primissimo ham	HRM	
		Rosa Grande Pepperoni	HRM	
		Viking Cervelat Summer Sausage	HRM	
			Maggi	

shaving products

shaving products	snacks	Calistoga
Atra	GLT	Baken-Ets
Daisy	GLT	Barnum's Animal Crackers
Edge	SCJ	Better Cheddars
Face Saver	GLT	Bonker!
Foamy Shaving Cream	GLT	Cheetos
Gillette Swival	GLT	Cheez Links
Good News	GLT	Clover Ridge
Noxema	P&G	Del Monte
Personal Touch lady's razor	WLC	Diamond nuts
Schick Super II	WLC	Doritos
Sensor	GLT	Eagle Brand snacks
Trac II	GLT	Franklin Crunch 'n Munch
Tracer razors	WLC	Fritos
Ultrex blades	WLC	Handi-Snacks
skin care		Jiffy Pop popcorn
		Lays
Aapri	GLT	Mohawk
Bain de Soleil	P&G	Planters
Bon Santé	CRM	Pringles
Carme	CRM	Ruffles
Clear Complexion	AMB	Santitas
Clearasil	P&G	Sun Chips
Compound W	AHP	Tostidos
Corn Husker's body lotion	WLC	Yum-Yums
Country Roads	CRM	soap
Curel	SCJ	
Denorex	AHP	Camay
Jafra	GLT	Clear Complexion
Lancôme	NES	Coast
Lubriderm lotion	WLC	Ivory
Mergens lotion	AMB	Kirk's castile
Neet	AHP	Lava
Noxema	P&G	Loanda
Oil of Olay	P&G	Safeguard
Plénitude	NES	Zest
Saxon	P&G	
Soft Sense lotion	SCJ	soft drinks
Wondra	P&G	
		Arizona Iced Tea
		GHB
		Caribbean Cooler
		Celestial Seasonings Iced Tea
		Coca-Cola
		Coca-Cola Classic
		Country Foods
		Country Time
		Crystal Light
		Crystal Pepsi
		Diet Coke
		Diet Mug Root Beer
		Diet Pepsi
		Diet Slice
		Diet Sun
		Fanta
		Fresca
		Fruit Boxes
		General Foods
		Hawaiian Punch
		Hi-C sodas
		Kool-Aid
		Kool-Aid Koolbursts
		Kool-Aid Koolbursts
		La Croix Mineral Water
		Mellow Yellow
		Minute Maid
		Mountain Dew
		Mr. Pibb
		Mug Root Beer
		Orange Slice
		Pepsi
		Perrier Mineral Water
		Ramblin Root Beer
		Santiba
		Saratoga
		Snapple beverages
		Sprite
		Strawberry Falls
		Supri
		TAB
		Tang

COMPANY LEGEND

COMPANY LEGEND	
AAA	American Automobile Assoc
AB	Anheuser-Busch
ACB	Coors
AHP	American Home Products
AMB	American Brands (Tobacco)
AMC	Amoco Corporation
AMX	American Express
BAT	British American (Tobacco)
BCF	British Columbia Forest Products
BEF	Beef
BGH	Bovine Growth Hormone
CCC	Coca-Cola Company
CCG	Cobb County, Georgia
CLX	Clorox
CRM	Carme
DAI	Daishowa Paper
DWG	Diamond Walnut Growers
DXT	Dixon-Ticonderoga
EHG	Ernst Home & Garden Centers
FMC	Ford Motor Company
FRF	Farm-Raised Fish
GGG	Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan
GHB	G. Heilman Brewing Co.
GLT	Gillette
GOLD	Gold
GP	Georgia-Pacific
GRP	Grapes
HBH	HoneyBaked Ham
HD	Home Depot
HKN	Heineken
HRM	Hormel
HRP	Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals
IRF	Irradiated Foods
JMI	Jessica McClintock Inc
KMT	Kmart
LBI	Lykes Brothers, Inc
LLB	L. L. Bean
LRD	Lorillard (Tobacco)
LSC	Levi Strauss & Co.
MBK	Mellon Bank PSFS
McD	McDonalds
MDD	Magazine Dirty Dozen
MST	Monsanto
MT	Montana
MTU	Mitsubishi
MXM	Redwood products/Maxxam
NC	North Carolina
NES	Nestle
NRP	NORPAC
NWY	Norway
P&G	Procter & Gamble
PPC	PepsiCo
PM	Philip Morris (see also Tobacco)
PRD	Perdue
RJR	RJ Reynolds (see also Tobacco)
STF	Steinfeld's
TEX	Texaco
THF	Tyson/Holly Farms
INC	The Nature Conservancy
TOB	Tobacco Subsidiaries
TOY	Toycott
TUNA	Tuna Boycott
TWN	Taiwan
UNC	UNOCAL
UST	UST (Tobacco)
WEM	West Edmonton Mall
WLC	Warner-Lambert

soup	tuna		
Maggi	NES	3 Diamonds	TUNA
spirits		3 Diamonds	MTU
Absolut Vodka	GGG	all "house" brands	TUNA
Bailey's Irish Cream	GGG	Connell food service	TUNA
Black Velvet	GGG	Geisha	TUNA
Bombay Dry Gin	GGG	SYSCO	TUNA
Dark Eyes Vodka	AMB	utilities	TUNA
Gilbey's Gin	GGG		TUNA
J&B Scotch	GGG	Lykes Energy	LBI
Jim Beam bourbon	AMB	Peoples Gas Company	LBI
Jim Dandy	GGG		
José Cuervo	GGG	vegetable juices	
Popov Vodka	GGG	Libby's	NES
Smirnoff Vodka	GGG	watches	
sporting goods		Bulova	LRD
adidas	same		
Browning	same	water - bottled	
sportswear		Aqua Libra	GGG
adidas	same	Arrowhead	NES
Browning	same	Calistoga	NES
Puma	same	Cinzano	GGG
sweeteners		Deer Park	NES
Equal	MST	Ice Mountain	NES
Nutrasweet	MST	La Croix Mineral Water	GHB
transportation		Nemasket Spring Water	CCC
Alaska Airlines	same	Oasis	NES
United Airlines	same	Ozarka	NES
trust funds		Perrier Mineral Water	NES
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Poland Spring Water	NES
		Utopia	NES
		Vittel	NES
		Zephyr Hills	NES
		wine	GGG
		Almaden	

Other Boycott Publications

Bunny Huggers' Gazette is a bi-monthly publication following the animal rights movement. It provides an extensive listing of on-going animal rights boycotts. Subscriptions are \$13/year (\$17.50 in Canada). Write to *Bunny Hugger's Gazette*, PO Box 601, Temple, TX 76503.

Label Letter, published bimonthly by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, maintains an ongoing list of labor boycotts sanctioned by the AFL-CIO. For subscription information, write to *Label Letter*, Union Label & Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

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v3#3

(News & Updates from page 36)

of insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1) in milk," reports Food & Water. "IGF-1 is a powerful stimulator and regulator of cell-growth and division in humans and cows. The study concludes that increased IGF-1 levels are risk factors for breast and colon cancer."

Meanwhile, milk prices reached an all-time low for farmers in 1995, after the approval of rBGH by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1994, reports Family Farm Defenders. At the same time, consumer prices for milk reached an all-time high. "The number of U.S. dairy farms has fallen from 245,000 in 1980 to 110,000 in 1995," says Defenders' John Kinsman. "As family farmers are forced out of business by low milk prices, the monopolistic processing and manufacturing industry has been making huge profits on dairy products, at the expense of consumers. As farm milk prices have gone down during the last two decades, retail prices of dairy products have gone up." Family Farm Defenders continues to fight rBGH and **Monsanto**, and continues to push for the elimination of the National Dairy Board, which is funded by farmers, but generally considered to

benefit the large dairy processors.

Other News Briefs

The **Degradable Plastics** boycott has been officially ended by Environmental Action due to the general disappearance of degradable plastics from the marketplace. While the Catholic League has suspended its boycott of **Disney**, it continues to negotiate with the company over policy concerning film production input from religious groups. The NABET-CWA boycott of **NBC** has been temporarily suspended, though the union is still working without a new contract. The Irish National Caucus has ended its boycott of **Timex**, noting that the company has greatly improved its fairness in employment record. And finally, the Native Forest Network has suspended its boycott of **Weyerhaeuser**, stating that the timber giant has shelved, for the time being, its plans to log in sensitive forests in Siberia. The Network will renew the boycott should the company reactivate its plans.

Blockbuster Video and **British Petroleum** have been removed from the *Ongoing Boycott* list because of our inability to contact organizers.

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